

INTIMATIONS

TONE

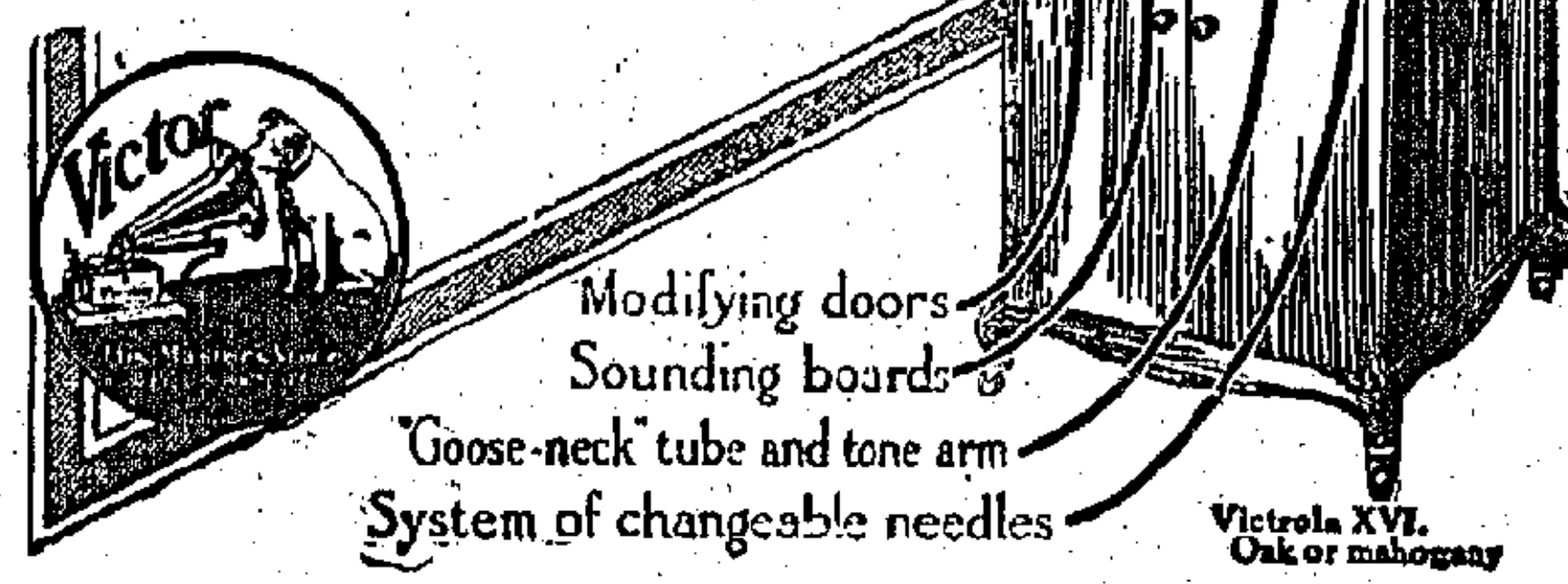
That's where the Victrola is pre-eminent.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

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[31-2]

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HONGKONG.

979

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
Advertising medium among the
Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS
Circulates largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China etc.

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CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL BY

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48
Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan
of historical interest showing the disposi-
tion of the Forces at the battle of Kwaikoo
is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART,
G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. REYNOLDS.

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Customs and Superstitions, combined
with the insight it gives into political
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OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for
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PRICE \$2.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BARNES & CO., or
from the Printers and Publishers, the
"Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW

Noon—Hongkong and South China Steam
Fisheries Co., Ltd., Meeting of Share-
holders.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong and South China
Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., Extraordinary
General Meeting.

Friday, 29th Oct. —

5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Extraordinary
General Meeting.

Saturday, 30th Oct. —

Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly
Meeting.

Noon—Roberts Rifle Club of Hongkong,
Annual General Meeting in the Chamber
of Commerce Room, Post Office Building.

2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Bazaar.

Wednesday, 3rd Nov. —

2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board
in the Council Chamber.

Monday, 22nd Nov. —

Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving
& Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members
at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Ltd.

STRENGTH FAILING AT
FORTY.

Every man will do well when he has
passed the age of forty to ask himself the
question, "Am I as strong as I ought to be?"
Few men can truthfully answer
"Yes," for at this time of life, and after
many weaknesses and diseases assail the
broadwinder. It may be a weakness in
the back that excites pain when you
stoop, or a sudden twist or strain may
bring on the agonies of lumbago. The
nerves, too, often become very weak, with
the result that you sleep restlessly, or
very little, your hands tremble and your
legs feel shaky at the knees. It is a
strange feeling of exhaustion that masters
you; though not actually keeping you
from work, yet it renders you unfit to do
things properly.

To the man over forty the new, red,
rich blood created by Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills is a vital necessity. He must
replenish and enrich his thin, impure
blood without delay, otherwise he cannot
retain or recover strength, nervous force
and the power to keep pace with other
men. So many men have gained a new
lease of healthy life with the aid of Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills that it is folly to
delay following their example.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills supply
natural food to weak, hungry nerves
because these Pills renew and enrich the
blood on which the nerves depend for
strength. In this way weak, ailing men
are made strong and well.

Begin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to-day.
Sold by dealers, or direct from Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 95, Szechuen
Road, Shanghai. \$1.50 per bottle, or 6
bottles for \$8, post free.

[1093-3]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mail; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 26 years.

FROM 1874 TO 1900.

PRICE \$1 CASE

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or
Local Bookstall

A FISHING HOLIDAY.

TROUT FISHING ON VANCOUVER
ISLAND.

I had last visited the Pacific Coast in
September, 1907, at the end of a very dry
summer. There was little water in the
streams, and the trout fishing consequent-
ly proved very indifferent. Every one
told me to come again in the spring when
good sport was a certainty—April and
May being the pick of the fishing.

This time, then, I felt that my holiday
came at the right season. April is not
a bad month for crossing the Pacific and
on my arrival in early May I ought to
find the trout feeding well.

We made port on May 6th when the
capital of British Columbia was looking
its very best. I know no more attractive
place than Victoria in early summer.
The climate and temperature are very
much those of North Devon at the same
season. From almost any part of the
city you get glimpses of the snow-capped
Olympics and Cascades; the coast moun-
tains of the mainland of North America.
On the water from their tremendous out-
lines tower up across the deep blue waters
of the Strait. The town itself is beauti-
fully kept and exquisitely clean. Every
English flowering tree, lilac, laburnum,
horse chestnut, and pink and white May
is in full blossom. The waste spaces
blaze with golden broom; and later on the
gardens are gay with rambler roses and
every kind of annual. We had most
excellent reports of the fishing—April had
been the best trout month for years—and
May was opening well. Salmon, of
course, one does not expect to do much
with in the spring, but the grise, the
young tyhee salmon, were running strong-
ly in the arm of the sea at Brentwood,
and men had got double figures in an
afternoon. Of course we ought to have
started off to the water right away. But
we had old friends to look up, and I
needed to replenish my fly book, and get
the very latest tips as to lakes and
rivers. It was then, perhaps, excusable
to loiter for a week in Victoria, enjoying
the air and the scenery, and preparing
for vast captures in the future.

We made one afternoon expedition to
Brentwood, a deep and beautiful inlet
surrounded by lofty wooded heights, not
unlike some of the harbours in Mirs Day.
The grise had been running merrily just
before, but the boatman told us that they
had gone out to sea and that we should
catch nothing. However, we enjoyed the
pull, and our tiffin on a sandy beach, and
we did kill one grise, a miniature salmon
of about 3 lbs., as bright as new silver
and as game as a terrier. You fish for
them with a small spoon, and it would
be excellent sport if you did not have to
put on a pound of lead to get the spoon
to the required depth. Naturalists tell
one that the Pacific coast salmon is no
true salmon, but a different fish, of the
genus *osmerus*. The early colonists
called them salmon because some species,
the tyhee, for instance, is very like the
Scottish salmon to look at. He fights like
a salmon, is anadromous in habit, and
when fresh caught, and not too big, is, I
think, just as good on the table. It
really takes a man of science to decide
that they are a different fish.

The great question to settle, of course,
was where we should begin our fishing.
Every one had his own particular fancy,
but on the whole people voted Cowichan
River a good place to stand on. Two
hours on the E. and N. Railway take you
to Duncan, a farming centre, mostly
settled by men from the Old Country, and
I had pleasant recollections of a nice
little hotel, the Tzouhalem, quite close
to the river bank. We found the place
at its very best, the woods full of wild
roses, crimson honey-suckle and other
spring flowers, and the silvery stream
looking like the river of one's dreams.
We fished diligently for four days, catch-
ing plenty of fish but nothing sizeable,
nothing over 1 lb. No one else was doing
any better, though there were lots of rods
out, and yet only a few days before big
fish and full baskets had been the rule.
I discarded the big local flies for fine
casts and English trout sizes, with the
result that I got more fish, but still small
ones. Then an old resident advised me
to move on; in his opinion the run was
over for the time being. For three or
four weeks the fish had been coming up
from the sea, but the cooler weather had
checked the run. I had better try either
the river mouth, where there would be
plenty of fish waiting to come up, or
move on to the lake after the fish that
had already ascended.

Now the Cowichan River flows into the
sea through several mouths at Cowichan
Bay, one of the prettiest bits of a very
attractive coast. Hard by there lived
my friends, the T-s, old China hands;
not long since residents of Hongkong.
They had already given us a very hearty
invitation to stay with them, and finally
H.P.T., cheery as ever, drove over in his
"rig" and insisted on our going over
to them at once. Needless to say, we were
received with true Irish hospitality and
we thoroughly enjoyed our visit. Every-
one had to do his spell of work, and I
was under orders to catch a daily dish of
trout in the stream that bordered the
estate.

Meanwhile the Chieftain and I scoured
the country, which he had got to know
very well, in search of fish that would
be "worth while." But neither in salt
water, nor in brackish, nor in fresh could
we do any good.

A neighbour of my host's, hearing that
he expected a friend from China, had
kept unfished against my coming a pool
on his river full of big steelhead trout.
But the night before our arrival some
local scallywags, tempted by the big
fellows in the clear water, had dynamited
the pool, killing or driving away every
single fish.

Not even the local experts were doing
any good. People blamed the weather,
which was too cold; a warm wind would
bring them up again; and they all
thought we had better try the lake.
So after two very pleasant
but unfruitful weeks, we packed
up our rods and started again on our
travels. Now Cowichan lake, which is
reached by a little branch line built to
bring "lumber" down from the woods,
is a perfect reservoir of fish. It is very
deep and at the same time has sufficient
shallow bays to give good feeding ground.
The deeps are peopled by a small fresh-
water herring on which the larger trout
feed till they are as fat as butter. The
average width of the lake would be some-
thing over two miles, while from the top
end to the outflow must, I imagine, be
some 27 miles. Unfortunately, there is
very little really good fly water in the
lake. But at the river mouth, and for
some miles down, the stream is often
excellent. Just before our arrival some
very fine baskets had been made, but in
the fortnight we remained there was
little doing for the fly. You could
always get plenty of fish on the troll; but
I have never been very fond of trolling,
and I think you want to get very big
fish to make it worth while. Heavy leads
are necessary for a good bag, and the
trout are not usually big enough
to put up any real fight when
weighted down with a lb. of
lead; only a monster of unusual
size can assert himself against such a
handicap. The bait in universal use is
an atrociously called Siwash spoon. To
make one you take an ordinary spoon
bait—the size and colour vary with indi-
vidual taste. Remove the usual hooks and
attach to the lower end a single hook at
a distance of, say, six inches from the
spoon. On this hook put the largest
worm it will carry. The trout have
become very fond of this bait, and I am
told that no ordinary spoon or minnow
is now of much use on the lake. The
first instinct of any honest angler is to
reject such a contrivance with horror, as
I did. But in the end you will probably
try it, if only out of curiosity, as I did
myself. We had one solid day's trolling.
We got on two rods nine fish, one a beauty
of about 3 lbs. and the others nice fish
averaging about 1 lb. With the fly the
sport was very poor. I got a few fish
of about 1 lb. and a fair number 1/2 lb.
in weight, and should doubtless have done
better had I known the water. But even
the local experts were catching very little.
They said it was an early season, the
run, for some reason or other, had ceased,
and there was nothing more to be done
with the fly until September. The day
I left the "village elders," I should say
the riparian owners, had held a meeting
and appointed a committee with Lt.
Col. Andrew Haggard in the chair, to
enquire why the fishing had deteriorated.
Some blamed the saw mills, others the
weirs, and nets put up by the Siwash
Indians. But they were all thoroughly
in earnest, and convinced that the fish-
ing was not what it ought to be.

On the whole, then, my month on the
various reaches of the Cowichan was a
distinct failure as far as fish were con-
cerned. Yet I believe that I was simply
unlucky, and that had I been there a
little earlier, or perhaps a little later,
I should have done quite well. There
is some beautiful water there, and some
of the most attractive pools to be found
anywhere. Very many good anglers
swear by the Cowichan, and I don't think
a fishing trip to the Island would be
complete without a visit to this river.
It is easy of access and we met there
many good sportsmen, and mighty
anglers. It was there, in fact, that I
made the friend who told me of Alberni
and who subsequently drove us up in his
car and spent a fortnight introducing me
to his favourite pools.

Certainly have a look at the
Cowichan Lake, and when you do
stay at the Riverside Hotel, a
charming little place with an excellent
table and bath to any extent in the clearest
water in the world. If the fish are run-
ning you should make excellent bags with
the fly, if they are not running, you may
still pick up a few good fish, but you will
have to work hard for them, and you will
want to know the pools.

You will notice that in Vancouver Island
people always speak about the "run," not
much about the "rise." If the run is not
on you don't expect to do much good.
Apparently the reason is that, in the south-
ern half of Vancouver Island, neither rain-
bow nor cut-throat trout stay for long in

the running water after they have become
sizeable. There are no brown trout such
as one gets at home, in Western Canada.
Both rainbow and cut-throat trout are of
a wandering habit. They like a spool in
the sea, or at least in the brackish water,
when the fancy takes them, and then again
they like the cool recesses of the lakes.
The rivers are none of them of any great
length. They all flow out of lakes which
are themselves fed by mountain streams,
and this, no doubt, makes them clear as
crystal, more transparent than even the
brightest Hampshire chalk stream. These
rivers are all rapid, and the bottom being
hard and rocky, the growth of weed is
insignificant. Probably there is not at all
times sufficient food in any river to sup-
port for long a big head of heavy fish. The
result seems to be that the trout wander
to and fro, usually in big runs which may
last over several weeks, between the lakes
and the sea. Some few large fish remain
through the summer in the deeper well-
shaded pools, but they become very
shy and very difficult to catch. If you are
unlucky and miss the run in the Cowichan,
you had better do as I did and push up
north to Alberni.

There, under the triple peaks of the
gigantic Mount Arrowsmith, lies the most
perfect fishing country I have ever seen.
You may go up by rail—there is a
bi-weekly train, the distance being about
140 miles. But if you can make it con-
venient, far better go by motor car
from Victoria. The road is quite a good
one and one of the show roads of Canada.
For about three-quarters of the distance
you are on the Island Highway which is
reported to be one of the best surfaces of
any motor route on the Continent. The
first 20 miles over the famous Mahahat
Drive are, I suppose, unsurpassed for
charm and variety of scenery anywhere in
the world. Then you run through farm-
ing country, diversified by lakes and wood-
ed hills, skirting the sea at many points.
Finally, the last 20 miles take you through
a forest of gigantic trees, and leaving on
your right hand the deep blue of Cameron
Lake, you come to the top of a spur from
whence you look down upon the harbour of
Alberni. No one has apparently ever
tried to boom Alberni as a field for the
angler. But in my opinion it is the most
fascinating fishing ground in the Island.
The salmon run had not begun when I
was there, but from all I could learn
Alberni is in the autumn a very good
second to Campbell River for the big
salmon. In August and September every
man, woman and child in the port is out
on the harbour trolling for salmon, and
many persons make enough money to sup-
port themselves for the time being by sell-
ing their catch to the canneries. Then for
the trout, you have a choice of some mag-
nificent streams, the Ashcroft, Stamp
and Somass, with miles of beautiful water,
much of it hardly touched. Sprout Lake
is full of big trout, but they are taken
mostly on the troll. Further to the north
is the Great Central Lake, about 12 miles
by road from Port Alberni. At the river
end an old backwoodsman, Joe Drink-
water by name, has built a log-house on
a raft and christened it the Ark Hotel.
There you can put up in fair comfort, and
fish the Stamp River which runs out of the
Lake. Or you can make your way to the
upper end of the Lake, which is some 24
miles long. There you will find a little log
shack built upon a raft. It has two bed-
rooms, a kitchen and a broad verandah,
and you will find a stove, beds and bed-
ding. You must take your food with you
and can camp there, cooking for yourself
and chopping your own firewood. There
are no other dwellings on the lake, and you
have it, with the woods and the hills, en-
tirely to yourself. All round to the north
are high peaks and glaciers and the two
streams that feed the lake come down cold
from the snows.

The best months for these rivers are
August and September, when the water has
lost some of its icy quality. I was
there in July, rather too early in the year,
but I had several very nice bags, my best
fish being about 3 lbs. I had no waders
(a serious loss, as without them you cannot
remain long in a glacier-fed stream). You
have to be in the water most of the time,
as the streams are heavily wooded. With
a camping outfit and a guide you can push
northward up a blazed trail to Buttles
Lake and river, making your way thence
to the coast by way of Campbell Lake and
river. But I got no further than the
head of Great Central. The big rivers
round Alberni call for a two-handed rod
14-16 feet and long waders. A small grise
fly is the best for the big trout. My best
fish were 8 lbs. and 6 1/2 lbs. respectively. A
friend of mine got three totalling 27 lbs. in
one day, and lost two more not inferior in
size. The small rivers at the head of the
Lake can be fished with a 10-11 feet trout
rod. Local flies are the best, and you can
get them at Alberni.

The Somass Hotel at Port Alberni is
the most comfortable fishing hotel I have
ever stayed at, with the best table. It
would be a high-class house anywhere.
In conclusion, I do not know where a
man going on short leave from Hongkong
can put in a pleasanter summer holiday
than Vancouver Island. It is not an ex-
pensive place. The average fishing hotel
is quite comfortable, and the charge is
usually \$25 dollars a day. By the
week or month you would get better rates.
Take flannel shirts and lots of old clothes.
For the Cowichan and Alberni rivers you
want a 14-16 foot rod, with a 10-11 feet for
the smaller streams, and a short stout
trotting rod for the big salmon. In June,
July, and the first half of August you
should have mosquito curtains. If you
camp, your expenses are, of course, what
you choose to make them, unless you want
a guide, who will be very expensive. For
fishing I think April or September the best
months, but the seasons vary just as they
do at home.

One last recommendation I must not for-
get. For tackle of every kind and for ex-
pert advice as to how to fish and where to
go, address yourself to Mr. Fox, the prin-
cipal tackle maker in Victoria. I forgot
the exact address, but it is a big shop quite
close to the two principal newspaper offices.
Go and see him and you will find out
everything you want to know, and get
many grateful hints into the bargain.

H. H. J. G.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO
FUND.FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE
FRONT.

The following is the Subscription List
to date:—
Total acknowledged to the 16th
October, 1915 \$7,689.69
Since received:—
"R. E. H." \$ 2.00
"H.M.S. Canton" 38.00
Per S. C. Morning
Post—Mr. J. Wit-
chell, senr., and
Mrs. Witchell 10.00
Mr. W. E. Clarke 10.00
Miss Angel Ormiston 3.00
"Halley's Comet" 5.00
"Common Salt" 5.00
73.00

\$7,742.69

Amount expended to

16th October \$7,005.42

Since expended 522.08

Balance in hand \$ 737.27

D. W. CRADDOCK,

Chairman.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF
FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknow-
ledge with thanks the following donations
to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—
T. T. from Saigon \$ 1,200.00
T. T. from Kuala Lumpur 1,000.00
Per Netherlands Vice-Consul,
Alberni, the Lieutenant of the
Chinese, and other Chinese
residents at Bandowash, Java 470.00
Already acknowledged 561,889.48
Total \$564,559.48

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.
1.—Parades for to-day.
5.00 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—
Rifle Competition at King's Park
Range (500 yards).
5.30 p.m. No. 1 Section Art. Batty and
Left Section M. G. Co.—Section drill
and Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground.
5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—
Musketry exercises and Skirmishing on
Cricket Ground.
5.30 p.m. Scouts Company (including
N.C.O. and men in Belcher's Section)—
Inspection of arms, ammunition,
equipment and uniform at Headquarters.
Parade in light marching order,
i.e., tunic, shorts and puttees, helmet,
rifle, bandolier, water-bottle, haversack,
belt and sidetraps, 4 pouches and 150
rounds ammunition. Every member,
except men specially excused, must
attend this parade.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except
Right Section M. G. Co. and
Signalling Section)—Squad Drill and
Rifle exercises at Headquarters under
Sergeant-Major High and Sergeant Sorby.
5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—
Instruction at Headquarters.
Remainder, nil.

2.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until 29th inst.—Civil Ser-
vice Company.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Lindell.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.
On duty to-night—No. 2 Section Art.
Batty and 4 members of Right Sec-
tion M. G. Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Danby.
On duty to-morrow: No. 1 Section
Art. Batty.
Officer on duty: Capt. Wolfe.
Orderly Sergeant until 29th inst.—
Corpl. Lovick.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

PATROLS.

(1)—CENTRAL.
Monday to Thursday, October 26th—No. 2
Company.
Friday to Sunday, October 31st—No. 3
Company.
(2)—EASTERN.
October 26th—5.50—A. M. Noor and K.
Hussain.
8.50—E. Avcilli and A. Ismail, Serge.
Sufaid visits.
October 27th—5.50—A. Hassan and E.
Moosdeen.
8.50—A. Handran and R. M. Omer,
Sergeant Ramack visits.
(3)—WESTERN.
October 26th and 27th—as in orders for
October 23rd to 25th.
October 28th—5.50—Sergeant Hyndman
(S), D'Aquino (S), Inspector
D'Almeida (S).
8.50—Gaskill (S), Henderson (S),
Bunje (P).

PARADES, ETC., 5.30 P.M.
October 26th (Tuesday)—P.-cs, Macdonald,
Fvie, Rosser, Moore, Ford, M. A.
Khan, Karim Din, Miro Khan, Fatch
Mohammad, Faig Mohammad and F.
Mootti, under Sergeant-Major.
October 28th—Meeting of all Inspectors and
Sergeants, and Captains of Platoon
Teams at Magistracy.
October 29th—Parade of all ranks at Central
Police Station at 9.05 p.m. sharp for
Route March.

RED CROSS FETE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27th.
The following will report to the D. S. P.
at the Main Bandstand at 8.15 p.m.
punctually:—

(a)—Whole of No. 2 Company Patrols
detailed for that night.
(b)—One N. C. Officer and four men to be
warned by Inspector Sirdar
Khan.
(c)—Twelve men to be warned from No. 3
Company.
(d)—Inspectors Hynes, Lammert, Taylor,
Watt, Wilden, Sergeant-Major Roy-
lance, Crown-Sergeants McEwen and
Witchell, and P.-cs. Lindsay.
JOINED.
W. F. Ford to 2nd Platoon, No. 1 Company.
F. C. JANTIN.
D. S. P. (Reserve).

THE FOURTH YEAR INTERNAL CHINESE LOAN.

While recognising the value of the unification and adjustment of old and new taxes as the fundamental process for securing such revenues as shall be adequate to carry on efficiently the administrative work of the Chinese nation, the Peking authorities have not overlooked the fact that the flotation of domestic loans furnishes a ready means of providing funds for urgent uses. The issue of the Fourth Year Internal Loan immediately after the Third Year Loan shows the earnest wish and deliberate effort of the Government to educate the masses and make them familiar with such national financial transactions. The scrupulous care with which the Government prepares and makes payments of coupons and redemption of bonds attests to the desire of winning the people's confidence and trust. The best pronouncement of the Government's success in achieving both these objects is the fact that the Fourth Year Internal Loan has been fully and over-subscribed.

The Fourth Year Internal Loan was floated under circumstances vastly more difficult than those attending the Third Year Loan. A few of the causes may be enumerated. Firstly, the continuance of the stringency of the money market in the Far East. Secondly, in the last summer, floods broke out almost in every quarter of the country and the famine conditions are very serious in such provinces as Kwantung, Fukien, Szechuan, Fengtien, Anhui and Chekiang. Thirdly, the flotation of the Fourth Year Loan followed too closely on the heels of the Third Year Loan and the people were not given a breathing space within which to reconstitute their savings. In the face of such difficulties, the Government did not expect the loan to be entirely taken up within a brief period.

However, the provinces responded warmly to the call of the Government, and promises and assurances were followed by regular remittances of loan proceeds to Peking with the result that the subscriptions have greatly exceeded the authorised amount. The speed with which success is achieved came as a surprise to the financial authorities. That the people are being educated and made familiar with the purposes and benefits of domestic loan is a good sign for the future. We give below a statement showing the Agencies and Amounts of Subscriptions:

Agencies	Amounts of Subscriptions.
Bank of China	\$ 2,180,650
Bank of Communications	3,137,685
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,170,965
Wai Tung	346,200
Kung Chi Tang	200,000
Salt Administration	725,300
Chihai	1,000,000
Shantung	650,000
Shanghai	900,000
Honan	1,550,000
Hunan	610,000
Hupoh	1,200,000
Chekiang	800,000
Kiangsi	1,000,000
Kwangtung	1,030,000
Kwangsi	200,000
Shensi	1,507,250
Kiangsu	900,000
Fukien	1,746,915
Kansu	400,000
Szechuan	1,000,000
Yunnan	300,000
Kweichow	200,000
Fengtien	525,000
Kirin	270,000
Heilungkiang	200,000
Jehol	15,000
III	70,000
Melbourne	114,760
Cuba	40,000
Vancouver Chinese Consul	29,115
New Zealand	7,500
Peru	28,435
Panama	0.75
Panama Chinese Chamber of Commerce	300,000
Yu Tung Sing, Vancouver	514,020
Li Yun Yeh	600,000
Tsun Hung Pen	300,000
Li Sum Ling	23,555
Lu Hsing Chi	114,160
Suet-yin and Kiang Yu Tsang	62,000
Kobe	19,200
Yokohama	51,865
Korea	16,205
Total	\$25,033,425

An analysis of the above statement shows that the Agencies may be resolved into three classes: (1) The financial bureaux of the provinces; (2) The Chinese and foreign banks; (3) Various public organs and persons. It is further seen that the agency bringing in the largest amounts belongs to the second class, the Chinese and foreign banks, which fact justifies the trust placed in them by the authorities.

For the first time a foreign bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is invited by the Government actively to take part in the flotation of the domestic loan. This action drew adverse comments from certain foreign papers, which said that it was taken because the Government's credit was very weak. This view is quite mistaken. In taking this step, the Government has two objects: (1) To induce foreigners to subscribe to the loan; (2) To enable the Chinese residents in the Philippine Islands, Singapore, Strait Settlements, and elsewhere to buy bonds through the branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, because at these places the principal Chinese banks have not yet opened their branch offices. There is no doubt that the Chinese residents welcome these bonds, for they bought large amounts of Nanking 8 per cent. bonds in 1912. In criticising the Government for inviting the co-operation of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, these papers forget that the Japanese Government also entrusted Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris and the Deutsche Asiatische Bank in Berlin as agents in the flotation of domestic loans.

These newspapers persist in misrepresenting the true state of affairs and attributing unworthy motives to the Chinese Government in every step it takes. For instance, the Government appoints the provincial financial bureaux to act as agencies for the Fourth Year Loan simply because most of the Chinese cities and towns do not possess modern banking institutions, and under the circumstances, the financial bureaux are the most convenient organs to undertake such transactions, and to offer facilities to all the bond-purchasers. But certain foreign papers say that the financial bureaux are appointed as agents, because the Government wish to apply pressure on the people and force them to buy the bonds. This is far from the truth. These papers should recollect that Japan adopted exactly the same procedure when they first floated domestic loans. In the 6th Year of Meiji, the Japanese Government appointed local official organs to encourage loan subscriptions. With the development and extension of the banking business, less and less reliance is laid on official organs, and at last in the 30th year of Meiji the flotation of loans was entirely placed in the hands of the banks. Thus it can be seen that the methods at present adopted by the Chinese Government is the only measure possible in a period of transition, and it would be unjust to say that the Government wanted to force the people to buy the bonds.

The Ministry of Finance and the National Loan Bureau in writing to the provincial Financial Bureaux repeatedly admonished them that in encouraging the people to buy bonds, they should refrain from taking any action that might be construed as making compulsory levies, and the Financial Bureaux eventually proved themselves that they were quite able to appreciate the wishes of the Government in this respect. Over-zealousness is not allowed of and a few Magistrates of distant inland districts who acted rashly and tactlessly have been punished.

The success of the present loan may be ascribed to several causes. In the first place, it is due to the efforts of the authorities in educating the masses. Domestic loans are yet new to the people. It is realized that the people should be enlightened and made to appreciate the advantages and purposes of domestic loans. This campaign of education was assisted by the Society for the Promotion of Domestic Loans, which prepared numerous pamphlets explaining in plain language the principles and purposes of loans and distributed them all over the country. In this way the elementary truths were impressed upon the minds of the people.

Secondly, the success is due to confidence of the people in the good credit of the Government. It is evident that mere literature will not suffice to induce the people to buy the bonds and that something more substantial is required. Formerly, the people did not like to buy bonds, because they were not sure whether they could get interest or even recover the base principal. The punctual and prompt manner in which the Government meets its obligations, such as the redemption of bonds and payment of coupons of the Nanking 8 per cent. Loan, the Patriotic Loan and the Third Year Loan, removed the last vestige of prejudice and doubt of the people. Their confidence in the Government was aroused, and they showed enthusiasm in buying the Fourth Year Bonds.

Thirdly, it is due to the dexterous manner in which the Peking authorities handled the proposition. At the outset they realised that money was tight, and although the people appreciated the manifold advantages offered by the Fourth Loan, yet they would not be able to comply with the requirements of the loan if they were framed in too rigid a manner. Therefore, modifications were made to suit the circumstances. The period of subscription was prolonged. As an inducement, the first half-yearly coupon was paid in advance. Thus the people were encouraged in making the bond purchase.

It may be of interest to know how the loan proceeds are spent. The proceeds of the Fourth Year Loan, as well as that of the Third Year Loan, are devoted to the purpose of repaying the Government's debts to Chinese and foreign firms. Generally such obligations are described as short-term debts, and most of them bear very high rates of interest. Since the Revolution, the debts have accumulated to an immense amount, and if they are not repaid or adjusted in some way, the Government would suffer very great losses. With the money raised from the Third Year and Fourth Year Loans, the Government is enabled to make redemptions, and numerous items of short-term debts are paid off. It can be seen, therefore, that in floating the two domestic loans, the Government has only transformed the short-term debts into long-term loans, with the advantage of a lower rate of interest. This is sound finance.

Strict procedure is being observed in the disposal of loan funds. In making a payment out of the loan funds, the Ministry of Finance and the National Loan Bureau must first apply to the President for permission. Loan accounts are to be frequently examined and audited by the Chinese and Foreign Directors of the National Loan Bureau, the Auditor of the Board of Audit and the Censors of the Censorate. It cannot be denied that the Government, in taking such special care in the handling of loan funds, is steadily building up and strengthening its credit. — *Peking Daily News*.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

A piece of German bluff which signally failed of its purpose last month came to light in a telegram received from New York by the Fournier Agency. It appears that the New York papers had declined to publish the following modest announcement, which was transmitted to them for insertion at the tempting price of 2,500 francs a line: A financial trust is at present plotting to make an advance of a billion dollars to Russia, which has gone bankrupt to France, which is crushed, and to England, which is of the eve of insolvency.

FORESTRY IN ANHUI PROVINCE.

WHAT CAN BE DONE IN CHINA.

A correspondent writes to the *N. O. Daily News* on this subject as follows:—

The forestry work in Anhui started with H.E. Han Kuo-kiun, when he was Civil Governor of the province. H.E. Han is a member of the Colonization Association and his interest in forestry matters is well-known to all. No sooner had he become Governor of Anhui than he sent for Professor Joseph Bailie and Mr. D. Y. Lin and conferred with them about the possibility of getting forestry work started in Anhui and, as a result of the conference, Mr. P. C. King, a Master of Forestry of Cornell University, was recommended and made Chief Forester for the whole province.

It is most gratifying to note what Mr. King has done since he began the work early this spring. More than 45,000 trees have been planted on the hills outside the west gate of Anking, and it is Mr. King's idea that, when these trees grow up, they shall serve to demonstrate to the people of Anking the advisability and practicability of reforestation. To provide seedling stock for further reforestation, a good-sized nursery has been established, and this nursery has already got more than 574,000 seedlings, which will soon be ready for distribution.

This is not all that has been done. A Forestry Department has been added to the Provincial Agricultural School, and the formation of a Forest Bureau, with the forest stations established all over the province, is under way, which we hope will materialize. But Mr. King realized the difficulty of getting such a Bureau properly started. He knows that, unless he has the co-operation of the people, he cannot hope to push the matter through, and co-operation cannot be had until a public sentiment for it has been created. So Mr. King has asked Civil Governor Li's permission to invite Mr. Lin to go up to Anking to conduct a forestry lecture campaign, and it is their hope that such a campaign will create a public interest in forestry matters and that the people will more readily co-operate in the carrying out of Mr. King's plans.

Mr. Lin is already en route. It is reported that as many as 3,000 people have attended his lectures in three days, and the Governor is so impressed with these lectures that he has asked Mr. Lin to go with Chief Forester King to tour the south of Anhui, with a view to stirring up more interest among the people there.

LONDON IN WAR TIME.

"CRAMMED WITH GOLD AND NOTES."

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW.

A special correspondent of the *Figaro* confesses himself stupefied by the aspect of London in war time.

He even admits that he cannot understand how London can eat, drink, and be merry when so many of England's best and bravest are fighting in Flanders or the Dardanelles.

What appears more extraordinary still to the correspondent is that there is no make-believe about it all; money pours out on all sides like water from a tap.

People who are making big profits out of the war make no attempt to hide the fact; on the contrary, they do their best to spend it as fast as it comes in.

It is easy to see and to feel that the big city is crammed with banknotes and sovereigns.

The multitude of luxurious motor-cars, the crowds of fashionably dressed people, the whole aspect of the streets and parks, cry proudly aloud that the wealth and prosperity of England have kept intact for all the Germans may do. As an Englishman remarked, "You see for yourself how things are, and that we can hold out ten years if necessary!"

"He was right," concludes the correspondent, "to see London would convince anybody that British might is indestructible and will prevail against everyone and everything. To see London is to feel what a mistake the Germans have made. "Fools as they are, they imagined they could overcome England; they are being killed off by millions to bring England to her knees, and have not even succeeded in making London a city of sweets, the less!"

THE MYSTERY OF "U27."

The following is from the Hamburg *Nachrichten*:

Why is the British Admiralty silent about the U27? This question we, and with us the entire German nation, put to the English.

Had U27 gone to destruction in an honourable combat with enemy warships, the British Admiralty would not have hidden their triumph from the light of day.

The Admiralty still owes us an explanation as to the manner in which our Otto Weddigen with his U29 was destroyed.

We know that it was a deed of shame such as will defile the English name for all time, like the bloodstain on the hand of Lady Macbeth which no arts could wash away, his brave crew.

Now a fresh shame cleaves glue-like to the once fair fame of England. What has become of U27, with her commander and crew?

We know not; but the silence of the English Admiralty tells us enough. The grim fact is, English crime and English hypocrites, not England's Fleet, rule the seas.

More than twenty million pamphlets dwelling on the political and economic reasons for Bulgarian intervention on the side of the Central Powers have been despatched from Berlin for distribution throughout Bulgaria.

DURATION OF WAR. AMERICAN VIEWS.

VALUE OF RESERVE POWER.

The New York correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* cabled as follows on the 21st ult.:

Earl Kitchener's assertion last week that the Germans had "almost shot their bolt" seems to be forming the text for many interesting articles by American strategists who have followed the war closely from the first. The conclusion at which these independent neutral, and, for the most part, very competent observers arrive is, on the whole, most encouraging to the Allies, but they all insist that much depends upon preventing Germany "getting a decision over some foe within the next ten months." One notes that the statistical situation upon which the American experts base their argument is very much the same as that accepted in England—it is by no means accepted as quite accurate in detail, but is regarded as a basis for calculations.

It is conceded the Austro-Germans are possibly, nay, probably, as large to-day as they were in the opening months of the war, when their field forces were completely organised. The deciding factor of the situation—providing Germany, as we expect, fails to get a decision over some foe—is a question of reserve power.

And here American observers contend, with much emphasis, that reserve power is altogether in your favour. The Austro-Germans, after drawing upon the 1917 or 1918 classes for their requirements, have, we are convinced, only 1,200,000 in the field and 5,000,000 in reserve. Making all allowances it is argued that in the winter of 1916 or the spring of 1917 the Germans will be unable to hold their present lines, and will have to narrow their fronts both East and West. If Germany should get a decision, and eliminate Russia this winter, then she would be able to meet her other foes about on an equality—certainly at no better ratio.

All things considered, the best informed and most reliable of our American experts seem agreed that Lord Kitchener may have a little anticipated German distress, "but not much." In this estimate they have accepted the best figures available, and subjected them to rigid scrutiny, and, to some extent, revision, and speaking generally, have accepted the view most favourable to Germany. All emphasise the vital importance of the present and next few succeeding months.

ENLARGING GERMANY'S HOSTS.

A NEW USE FOR GERMAN TOYS.

The following gem is translated from the *Motiner Zeitung*:

It is a fact well-known to many persons that, viewed from a great distance, the individual figures of men forming part of large troop formations present the appearance to the eye of an observer as though they were only a few inches in height.

Why should not advantage be taken of this circumstance? The warehouses of our manufacturers are just now overstocked with leaden and tin toy soldiers. These could be placed in very considerable numbers and in suitable groupings on hill-tops and on summits of sharp inclines well in view of the enemy.

These toy soldiers when viewed through the field glasses of enemy officers will be mistaken for real combatants, and the consequence will be that they will draw the fire of the enemy's artillery. "In this way the enemy's munitions will be exhausted in vain, and at the same time our valiant soldiers will be enabled to advance without any danger."

PHANTASMAGORIA.

"This from the *Athenblatt*, of Jena, the town which (before the war) supplied a large proportion of the world's optical and photographic lenses:—

"To encourage our invisible soldiers who are fighting so heroically, and to give them the impression that they were supported by troops innumerable, why not introduce into a certain number of prismatic field-glasses a series of delicate outlines in cut aluminium representing troops in various formations?"

"When looking through such glasses a soldier will see his profile many times repeated thrown on the line of the horizon. He will thus have the illusion of seeing himself surrounded by a numerous effective, and the spectacle will redouble his courage."

"At the same time, thanks to our excellently organised espionage system, we could smuggle some of these glasses into the French and English headquarters. The enemy officers employing them would be so confused on seeing the endless lines of troops defiling before them that they would scarcely venture on an engagement."

STONEHENGE SOLD.

HISTORIC RELIC FETCHES £3,600.

The sale of the Amesbury Abbey estate, which includes Stonehenge, at Salisbury last month, aroused widespread interest. Several hundred persons attended, including representatives of archaeological societies.

Sir Howard Frank offered the property, with its estimated net rent roll of over £4,000, as a whole, but there was no bidding, and it was divided into seventy lots. There was no offer for the mansion, but four of the principal farms changed hands. The bidding for Stonehenge opened at £5,000, and quickly advanced to £3,600.

The ancient monument was eventually sold to a local landowner, Mr. C. H. E. Chubb, of Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury, for £3,600.

Stonehenge was some years ago scheduled to the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882, and was therefore sold under certain stipulations, which include free public access on payment of a sum not exceeding 1s. per head. The net receipts have averaged about £360 per annum.

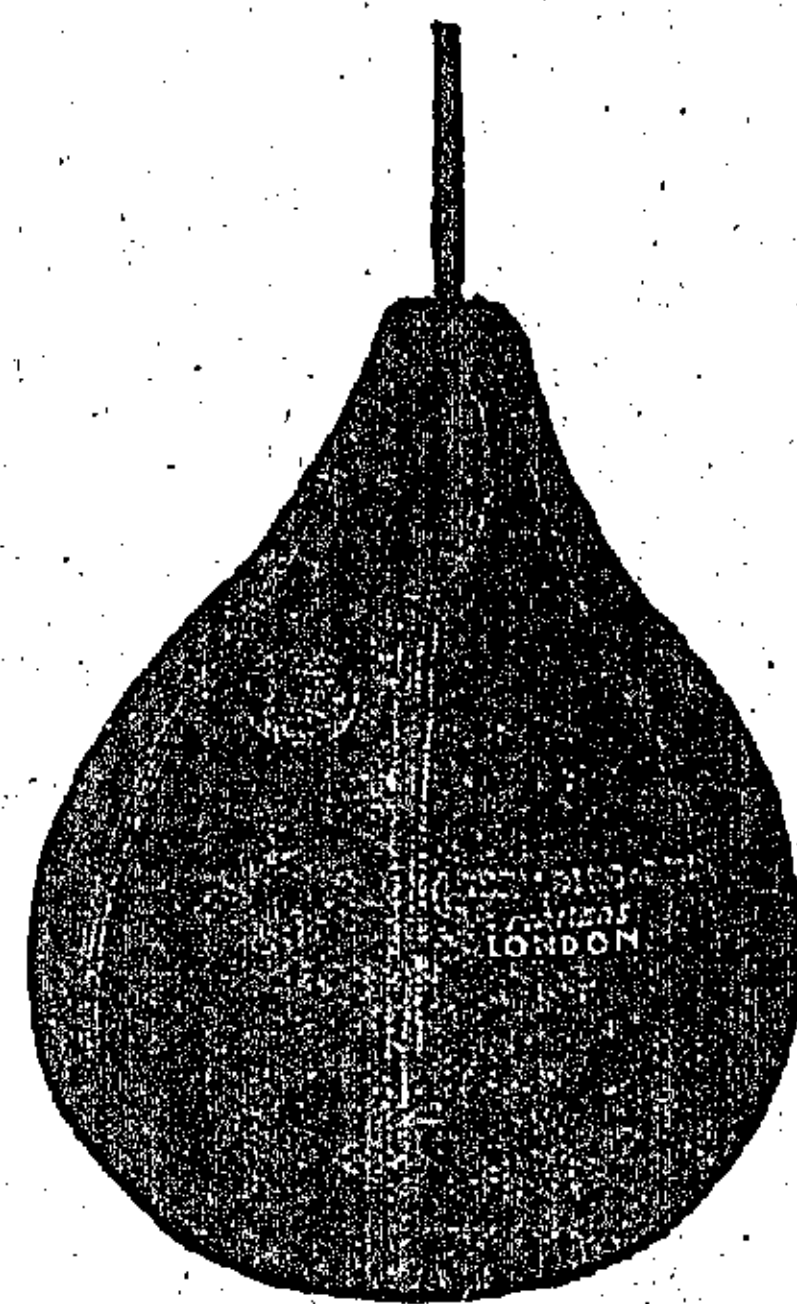
INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SINGLE
AND
DOUBLE END
STRIKING
BAGS.
KNUCKLE MITTS.
GLOVES.
STRIKING BAG
SWIVELS, ETC.



SPALDING'S
"CHAMPIONSHIP"
AND
"INTERNATIONAL"
BOXING
GLOVES
AS USED BY
ALL WELL-KNOWN
CHAMPIONS.

CRICKET BATS

BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

WICKET KEEPING AND BATTING GLOVES.

LEG GUARDS

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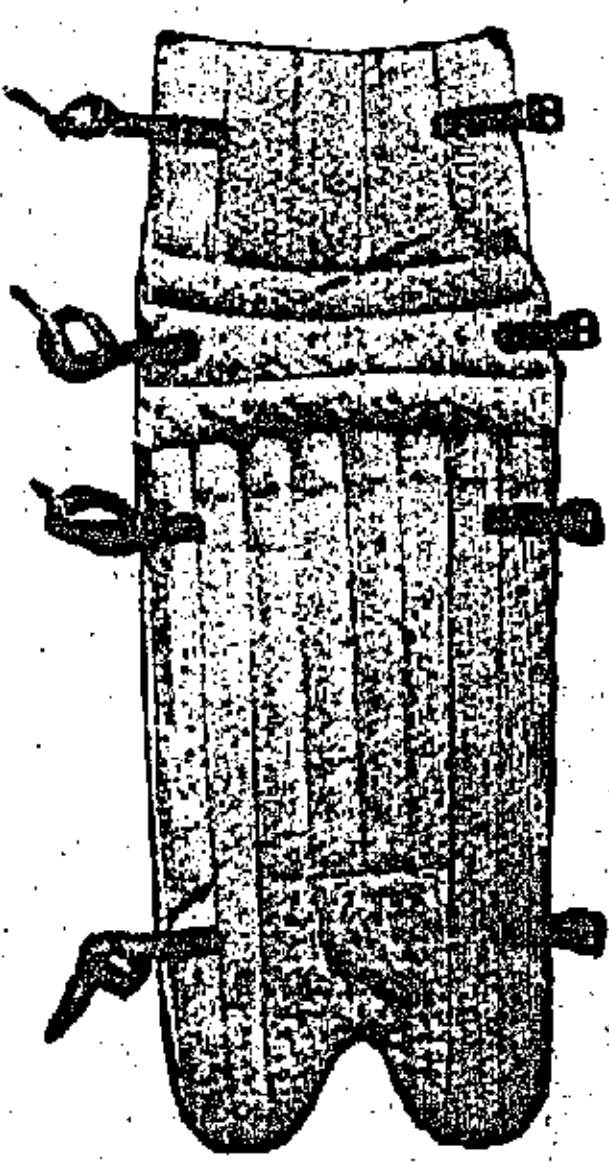
BUCKSKIN

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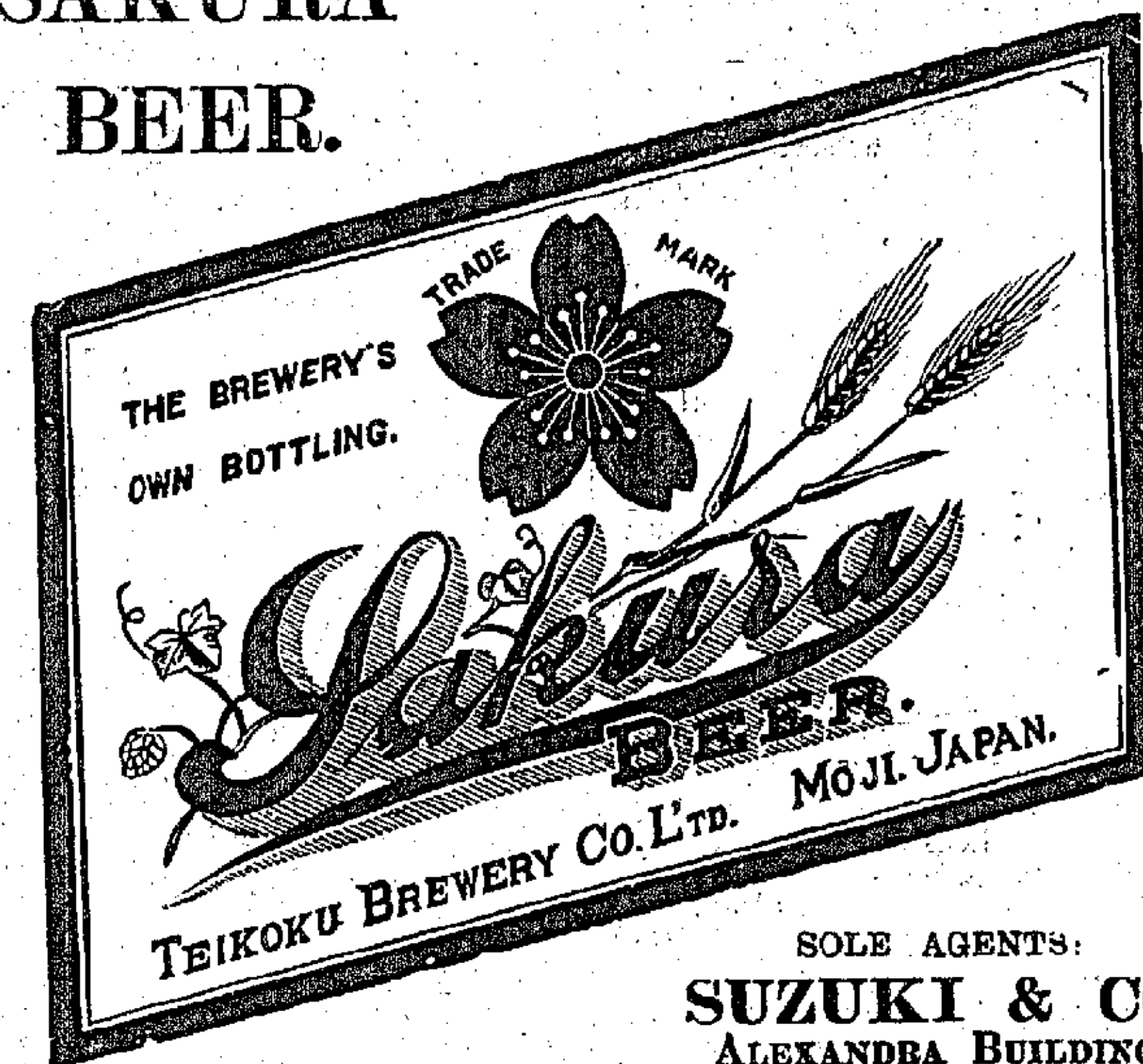
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PER PAIR.

PER PAIR.



SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. NO. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

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[855]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GODOWNS on Water
let. Large or Small, or part.
Apply—
"GODOWNS,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [1105]

WANTED.
BRITISHER able to speak Cantonese.
Apply—
Box No. 26,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [1106]

G. R.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of
WILLIAM DOBBS, late of Victoria
in the Colony of Hongkong, Clerk,
Public Works Department, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of
The Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897),
made an Order limiting the time for sending
in Claims to or against the above Estate
to the 31st day of November, 1915.
Creditors and Claimants are hereby required
to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the
above date.
Dated this 22nd day of October, 1915.
HUGH A. NISBET,
Official Administrator. [1102]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
THIRD YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
1914.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
(\$16,000,000).

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT
MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are
hereby notified that the interest instal-
ment for the month of October amounting to
Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand
(\$120,000), has been duly received by the
undersigned and brought to Loan Service
Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of
National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 15th October, 1915. [1103]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
1915.

TWENTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS
(\$24,000,000).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to
Subscribers that arrangements have
been made by the Chinese Government to
hand to the Undersigned each month the
sum of Dollars One Hundred and Twenty
Thousand (\$120,000) from the revenues
assigned under the Loan Regulations to the
Service of this Loan. Loan Service Accounts
have been opened in the name of the Undersigned
with the Bank of China and the
Bank of Communications, into which these
monthly instalments of interest will be paid
as received, and these accounts will be drawn
on to meet the half-yearly interest Coupons.
The first interest instalment for the month
of October, 1915, has been duly received and
brought to account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of
National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 15th October, 1915. [1104]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this
Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG
of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200
Shares in this Company or other Certificate
or Certificates to him thereof upon statement
that the Original Certificates
Nos. 8564-100 shares numbered 246939/246138
dated 16th November, 1908,
Nos. 8803-50 shares numbered 197703/197727,
251688/251710; 25th March, 1909,
Nos. 9786-50 shares numbered 6901/6950
dated 27th May, 1910,
have been LOST or DESTROYED;
and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days
from the date hereof no Claim or Representation
in respect of such Original Certificates
is made to the Company the Undersigned
will then proceed to deal with such applica-
tion for Duplicates.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Co., Ltd.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

NOTICE.

A COMMITTEE of Ladies, under the
presidency of Lady MAIA, have organized
a Bazaar to aid and to procure comforts for
wounded on the side of the Allies. This
Bazaar will be held at the Public Gardens in
Buenos on the 20th instant.
Besides the Bazaar, there will also be
illuminations, Band Performances as well as
other forms of Amusements.
There are already more than 600 gifts for the
Bazaar, some of which are of Silver and of
great value.
Musco, 21st October, 1915. [1089]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[117]

INTIMATIONS

**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.**
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**
will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned,
No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 27th
day of October, 1915, at Noon.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 20th to 27th day of
October, 1915, both days inclusive.
BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1078]

**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the above Company will be held
at the Offices of the Undersigned, 4, Queen's
Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, at 12.15 o'clock
P.M., TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 27th
day of October, 1915, for the purpose of
considering and, if thought fit, passing the
following Resolution as an Extraordinary
Resolution—

(1) That the affairs of the Company be
voluntarily wound up and that Messrs.
Low, Binson & Matthews be
appointed Liquidators.
Should the above Resolution be passed by
the requisite majority it will be submitted for
confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further
Extraordinary General Meeting which will be
held on MONDAY, 16th November, 1915, at the
same time and place for the purpose of consider-
ing and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolu-
tion as a Special Resolution accordingly.
BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1079]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING** of the Members of the
HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club
House on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1915,
at 5.15 P.M.
BUSINESS—As set forth in the Notice
posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1086]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the
Members will be held on SATURDAY,
the 30th October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at
the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the
Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB
ANNEX, Chater Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1085]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FOUR-SOMES COMPETITION will be
held over the Fan Ling Course for a
Prize kindly presented by H.E. THE GOVERNOR.
CONDITIONS.
Members with Handicaps of less than 7 to be
drawn by lot with Members with Handicaps of
18 or more.
Members with Handicaps of 7 to 12 inclusive
to be drawn with Members with Handicaps of
13 to 17 inclusive.
Competition to be under Club Handicaps.
Intending Competitors are requested to enter
their names on the boards in the Happy Valley
or Fan Ling Club Houses, or to send same
IN WRITING to the Acting Hon. Secretary,
care of Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Entries will close on FRIDAY, 21st inst.

CHAMPIONSHIP.
The Competition for the above will be held
over the Fan Ling Course, commencing on
SUNDAY, the 31st inst.
Limited to Handicaps of 6 and under.
Intending Competitors are requested to enter
their names on the board in the Club House at
Happy Valley before WEDNESDAY, the 27th
inst.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1082]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the
Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Store to No.
4, WYNDHAM STREET (Flower Street).

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in
**POSTAGE STAMPS, CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, Etc.**
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [1043]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
**DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &
HARSTON**,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL" No. 141, Plantation
Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

No. 6, LYEEMOON VILLAS,
Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS,
Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for
occupation.
Apply to—
**SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROSECUTOR**,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [963]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months
from 1st November. FLATS in "EWO
MESS" No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply Property Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
3, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princess' Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,
4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate posses-
sion.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
No. 3, CANTON VILLAS.
Apply—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

**FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED
FLATS** in Humphrey's Buildings,
Kowloon, with every modern convenience.
Immediate possession. **FOUR-ROOMED
FLATS** in May Road, possession on or about
1st November next. Modern appointments
throughout, including English Bath and
Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water
Carriage System. A few flats specially
designed to accommodate three bachelors at
reasonable rentals.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.**
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN
ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room,
immediate possession, house in excellent order
Tennis Court and Garden.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace,
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway
Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wauchai.
GODOWNS, at New Pong, Kennedy Town.
Apply—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [38]

ON SALE.

**BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE,
1915.** With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
EUMINTOL

A Liquid Dentifrice having all the

Characteristics of Odol.

Applied directly on the brush it

cleanses the teeth and

prevents their decay.

When mixed with Water it forms

a pleasant antiseptic Mouth

Wash, which purifies and

refreshes the whole mouth.

PRICE: \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Prepared only by

**A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,**

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

MARRIAGE.

BALL—SHEPARD—On September 25th, 1915,
at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon,
ARTHUR DYER BALL to RUTH MAX
SHEPARD. [1108]

DEATHS.

BRUCE—On September 18th, at Surbiton,
MARY STUART BRUCE, aged 67,
daughter of late GEORGE C. BRUCE,
formerly of China.
HIRST—On October 14th, CHARLES JOSEPH
HIRST of Ramsey, Hants, aged 30.
PARSONS—On September 13th, at Holly-
wood House, London, Mr. JAMES
RAMSEY PARSONS, late of Yokohama,
Japan, aged 61.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VCEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 26TH, 1915.

PROGRESS IN KOREA.

NINE years have elapsed since Japan
first took Korea under its wing and
commenced the great task of reorganising
the entire administration and improving
the general conditions of life in the little
peninsula. The wonderful change which
has been effected in the country in that
comparatively short period affords excel-
lent proof of the genius of the Japanese
for colonisation. The Government-General
of Korea—or Chosen, as it is called by
the Japanese—issues in English an
"Annual Report on Reforms and
Progress" in that country, from which
it is possible to obtain a very compre-
hensive idea of the progress which is being
made with the reformation of the country
from A to Z. In the first place peace and
order have been established, the whole
administrative system has been reorganised,
communications have been greatly
extended and improved, a fine educational
system inaugurated, industrial under-
takings encouraged in a very practical
manner; and progress made in
manifold directions. The compilers of the
Report are not claiming too much when
they say that the annexed territory is
now enjoying the benefits of modern
civilisation. All these undertakings have
cost in the aggregate a large amount of
money, but that money has been profitably
invested. The State revenues are yearly
increasing and in a very few years, the

Report tells us, the peninsula will be on
a footing of fiscal independence. Foreign
trade has trebled since the first year of
the Protectorate (1908) and the products
of the country—agricultural, mineral, and
marine—have substantially increased.

The Government is paying much attention
to education as the basis of sound pro-
gress, and industrial schools form an
important feature of the system. Korea
being largely an agricultural country,
model farms have been set up where
practical training in the management of
farms, including irrigation, is given to
teachers in the elementary agricultural
schools. Eighty per cent. of the whole
population are engaged in agricultural
pursuits, and the country's agricultural
products to-day aggregate nearly
300,000,000 yen in value, while they
account for eighty per cent. of the total
export trade. The improvement of
agriculture in Korea being thus of vital
importance, Model Farms, a Cotton
Planting Station, a Horticultural Station,
Provincial Seeding Stations, Sericultural
Training Stations, etc., have been
established. From these stations better
seeds, seedlings, and plants are distributed
among the agricultural classes. The
farmers are further encouraged to correct
their lack of knowledge by the distribution
among them of improved tools, mulberry
trees, silkworm eggs, etc. Technical
experts are engaged by the Central and
Local Governments with the object of
encouraging local agriculture and indus-
try, and the proper guidance of the
farmers. Competitive exhibitions of
agricultural products were often held
in order to stimulate improvement. To
those engaging in agricultural improve-
ment, individuals or corporations, sub-
sidies are often given out of a local fund.
The abolition of the export duty on the
principal agricultural products, effected in
1912, is now encouraging the export of
agricultural staples. The measures for
preventing or exterminating insects or
worms injurious to fruit trees and plants
are rigorously carried out. Consequent
upon these various progressive measures,
not only are the agricultural products of
the Peninsula gradually on the increase,
but the products are far better in
quality. This is but one branch of
the good work being done in Korea.
Whenever we glance at these annual
reports, which are illustrated with a
number of views of the work in progress,
we think what a useful object lesson Korea
must afford to her great neighbour China.
President YUAN SHIH KAI has defined his
policy as having three main objects, viz.:
(1) the inauguration of an efficient educa-
tional system; (2) the development of the
country's natural resources and the pro-
motion of industrial enterprise; and (3)
the efficient reorganisation of the country's
military forces. The last-named is perhaps
the first necessity, because progress and
development are only possible on a founda-
tion of peace and security. Happily there
are many indications in China at the
present time of wide-spread interest in
such a policy as the PRESIDENT has so
briefly formulated, and the earnest
reformer in China may well be recom-
mended to study the practical object lessons
along these lines which Japan is giving in
Korea.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-day at 3 p.m.

Dr. H. C. Patrick has been appointed
President of the Shanghai St. Andrew's
Society for the ensuing year and Mr. J.
Cochrane as vice-President.

The red signals indicating a typhoon,
S.E. of the Colony were hoisted yesterday.
It is expected that the typhoon will enter
the coast well south of Hongkong.

The Secretary of the Church Missionary
Society begs to acknowledge with thanks
the sum of \$139.07 from St. John's Cathed-
ral, for the C.M.S. Hospital at Pakhoi.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is erecting
a large flour mill three stories in height
on the Italian Bund, Tientsin. It is now
nearing completion and a large milling
plant is being installed.

Major H. F. Kirkpatrick, of "The
Ruffs," who is well known at Hongkong,
Singapore, and other Far Eastern
stations, has been attached to the general
staff as a general staff officer.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memo-
rial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to
acknowledge with thanks the following
donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Foreign Goods Dealers' Export
Guild \$50

A new post entitled the Comptroller-
General of the Conscription Department
will soon be created in view of the fact
that the Government has fully decided to
adopt the conscription system for China,
says the Peking Daily News.

The Mount Austin Men's Society will
hold a meeting in the Recreation Hall,
Mount Austin Bannocks on Wednesday
evening next at 8 p.m. Mr. Yen Yee
chuen, a Chinese student will be the
speaker (in English). The meeting will
be open to all.

A purely Chinese industrial develop-
ment company has been organized by Chou
Hsueh-hsi, Liang Shih-yi and Puen Ko-
wen, with a capital of \$5,000,000 and has
been officially registered in the Ministry
of Commerce. A Shanghai office will be
established shortly.

American papers announce the death of
Dr. Richter, who was attached to the
Pacific Mail S.S. Co. in Hongkong for
some time. He left Hongkong last year
for Switzerland and it is believed that he
gave his services to the German forces,
and was killed at the front.

A Chinese who pleaded guilty to
stabbing a Chinese constable yesterday
sentenced to two months' hard labour by
the Magistrate. It appeared that the man
was in possession of opium, and ran away
when the hukong was about to arrest him.
He was chased, and turned on his pursuer,
severely cutting his arm with a knife.

On the 27th instant, the marriage of the
President's fifth son to Miss Tuan is to
take place. The bride is the daughter of
the late Tuan Fang, formerly Viceroy of
Nanking, who lost his life during the
Revolution while on a mission to Szechuan.
Mr. Yuan Kuo chuan, the bridegroom, has
been studying in England and lately
returned home on a visit.

Two hundred Chinese girls employed at
the Canton-Nanyang Tobacco Factory in
Wanchai went on strike during the week-
end as a protest against the system of
fines that obtains in the establishment.
Inspector Gordon, on learning of the
strike, offered his services as arbitrator,
and as a result the dispute was settled,
and the girls have returned to work.

The following subscriptions to the
Prince of Wales's Fund were acknow-
ledged in London papers a month ago:—
British subjects of all races resident in
Siam, further instalment of £1,300, mak-
ing a total to date of £6,600; British
residents in the Philippine Islands, third
instalment, £1,000; Mr. J. Arthur,
Yokohama, per Hongkong Bank £50.

The famous Tichborne perjury case was
recalled by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock,
K.C., in the Supreme Court yesterday,
when he applied that his client (the first
prisoner in a perjury case) be permitted
to take a seat outside the dock. Learned
Counsel said that defendant was actually
away during part of the Tichborne case.
His lordship—Yes, he was ill. His lord-
ship said that if he made an exception in
that case he would be creating a far-
reaching precedent. Prisoner was, how-
ever, permitted to take a seat in the dock.

The Editor of the China Critic, who
spent a recent week-end in the Capital,
has an interesting paragraph in his paper
relating to the President's younger sons.
They are at school at Cheltenham, Eng-
land, but are now on a visit home; and it
is intended that they will return to their
English school next year. "They are,"
notes our contemporary, "bright, lively
and typical school-boys, full of life and
fun, and quite in love with their school
life at Cheltenham. Their work is not
neglected in the meantime, as there are
three English gentleman teachers and one
English governess in the President's
palace, giving them daily lessons; but the
boys are looking forward with pleasure to
their promised return to England."

A fine of \$15, with the alternative of a
month's imprisonment, was imposed on a
Chinese by the Magistrate yesterday for
pouring hot water on a dog belonging to
Mr. H. J. Gedge. Mr. A. M. Preston,
who prosecuted, told his Worship that the
dog had been taken to Dr. Gibson for
treatment for eye trouble. When return-
ing the codie in charge of the dog had
to wait at the Kennedy Tow's terminus,
the dog being on a lead. The defendant
came along, carrying a kettle containing
boiling water, and deliberately poured a
quantity of the water on the dog's back,
the animal being badly scalded. His
worship inspected the dog, and afterwards
said that he had no doubt that the
defendant poured the water deliberately
on the dog.

AUSTRALIAN EFFORT.

A recent official publication shows that Australia on July 10th had raised an Expeditionary Force of 91,497 men, and up to the end of July had subscribed £3,106,000 to the various war funds.

WINTER CAMPAIGN.

ITALIANS AS KEEN AS THE MOUNTAIN AIR.

The Rome correspondent of the Central News telegraphs:—

Winter has made an early appearance in the Alps. Snow is falling every day, but in spite of the weather conditions the Italian soldiers are fighting and marching unceasingly, and their moral is as keen as the mountain air. Many of the troops were not long ago fighting in the burning plains of Libya, but the changed conditions are without effect on their health or their enthusiasm.

There is not the slightest doubt that winter will have no effect whatever on the campaign in the Trentino. On the contrary, the Italian General Staff is looking forward to a more energetic offensive, since the Austrians will not be able to use their mobile artillery.

The correspondent of the *Corriere d'Italia*, in an account of a visit he has just paid to the ground conquered in the Trentino, says that the Austrians in their retreats have destroyed everything—towns, villages, and farms. The beautiful health resorts, with their hotels and sanatoria, built at a cost of millions of lire, have shared the same fate, and the churches and clock towers have been likewise demolished—anything, in fact, that may afford shelter to the Italians. Along the roads the Italian troops continually find explosives buried under the roads and paths connected with electric wires.

THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

GERMAN NEWS.

The reports of the recent air raids were published in Germany under enormous headlines, but at first all any rate there was not very much comment. Count Reventlow publishes an enthusiastic article. He says it is no exaggeration to say that the whole German people is filled with the burning wish and longing that there may be full and ruthless use of all possible weapons which Germany can employ against England. He proceeds:—

"The coming days of autumn and early winter, with their ever-lengthening nights, will, we hope, provide plenty of opportunities to show London, the heart of the money world, what we think of its sanctity, and we hope that every visit will be more emphatic and thorough than the one before it. People in Germany will continue as before to pass over with a cool and intelligent smile the reports which may be expected in the next few days in the English newspapers and the news sent to neutral countries. The world will learn once more that no material damage has been done, but that an old man and a young girl have been seriously injured, and that some babies have been burnt in their cradles. We shall also hear of the bomb in the girls' school, and of the person of middle age whose arm has been torn from his body."

Count Reventlow makes the usual remarks about the fortifications of London, and says:—

"We mention this only incidentally. The main thing is to hit the enemy, and to hit him with unbounded ruthlessness, where he is vulnerable."

Count Reventlow asserts at some length that it seems to be a new invention—that early in the war the British Press enlarged with fondish joy upon the way in which famine would steadily increase in Germany and upon "the starvation of old and sick people and famishing women with their dying babies." He ends by denying that the object of the air raids is merely to frighten people, and says:—

"The object is merely to destroy as far as possible what is directly or indirectly useful to Great Britain for the further prosecution of the war."

GERMANY'S SALVATION.

WAR OR REVOLUTION.

The following is translated from the *Kreuzzeitung*, the Berlin military organ:—

"The war, properly considered, has been Germany's salvation. Pacifism, internationalism, anti-militarism, and all the other noxious weeds of modern times, had reached such a flourishing stage that the stupid German Michael was at the point of being fatally infected with these diseases."

"Then came the war, and through it our Kaiser saved, not the people only, but the old German nobility, from certain ruin. That nobility has nothing to fear from the war, for even in the event of defeat, the people, grateful for the heroic efforts of its noble leaders, will not rise against the aristocracy."

"It will be far otherwise, however. We shall yet be absolute masters in the world. All the chimerical ideas of the democracy will be driven forth for evermore. We must finish for good with the host of charlatans who preach these silly doctrines, but to do that successfully it is essential that we should be the all-powerful dictators in every part of the globe."

"The great task before our old families when the war shall have terminated will be to purge our land from revolutionary ideas, so that our nobility may recover its splendour, its power, and its ancient authority."

"It would seem from this too transparent attempt to placate it, remarks a London paper, that Germany's 'old nobility' is forecasting disaster to its country. It is once more getting frightened of that democracy whose blood and sweat it lived until Germany had to choose between war and revolution."

That some raw materials in Germany have risen to famine prices can be deduced from advertisements in the *Cologne Gazette*, which offer rubber at 23 per kilogramme (2.5 lbs.) says, 30s. per lb.

THE WAR.

CRUEL GERMAN LOSSES.

DESPERATE STREET FIGHTING NEAR DVINSK.

GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

PROGRESS OF ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN SERBIA.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EIGHT GERMAN DEFEATS.

IN ATTACKS ON GIVENCHY WOOD.

PARIS, October 24th.

The Germans made a night attack on Givenchy Wood, and suffered their eighth defeat here in five days. A *communiqué* says that the Germans were decimated whenever they left the trenches, and were compelled to retire. The French artillery was most active on the rest of the front, destroying enemy trenches and works, especially in the regions of Lithois, Champagne and Lorraine.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN AERIAL FIGHTS.

LONDON, October 24th.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch, says that there has been considerable artillery activity south of La Bassée Canal during the last three days. There is nothing important to report in connection with the remainder of the front.

The British have won four aerial fights.

FRENCH STRATEGY.

EFFECT OF BATTLE OF CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, October 25th.

An official Eye-witness says that it is only now possible to view the effect of the battle of Champagne in its entirety. A careful investigation of the battlefield demonstrates that no matter how powerful are the enemy's entrenchments, they will be no shelter from the French batteries, and that the strategical rupture so feared by the Germans can be effected.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CRUEL GERMAN LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, October 25th.

A *communiqué* states that the Germans have captured a village south-east of Riga.

A Zeppelin bombed Riga on Friday night.

Fierce fighting has been resumed on the front.

Germans on Saturday captured several villages. They suffered losses in the ensuing desperate fighting in the streets.

The Russians captured several villages in the lake district east of Vilna.

A German *communiqué* claims the capture of 2,856 prisoners in the storming of Illux.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FLEET BOMBARD BULGARIAN PORTS.

PARIS, October 24th.

It is reported that the Russian fleet most effectively bombarded the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas, and created indescribable panic.

BOMBARDMENT OF BULGARIAN COAST.

BRINDISI, October 25th.

It is stated that an Italian squadron is co-operating in the blockade and bombardment of the Bulgarian coast.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MURDER OF MISS CAVELL.

NO PARALLEL IN GREAT BRITAIN'S RECORDS.

NEW YORK, October 24th.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press of America, the Home Secretary said that there is no parallel in the whole record of Great Britain of the case of Miss Cavell. Even in cases of clearly proved espionage Great Britain has not sentenced a woman to death. Sir John Simon explained that there were vast opportunities for the defence of persons accused of military offences. He cited the case of a German woman acting in association with a male spy. Both were overwhelmingly convicted of espionage, but the woman was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

GERMANY REALISES HER BLUNDER.

AMSTERDAM, October 24th.

That Berlin realises the blunder of the murder of Miss Cavell is shown by an inspired telegram attempting to defend the execution. It says that the sentence was based on the provisions of the Imperial Penal Code and the Military Penal Code. These are most unchivalrous endeavours.

RUSSIA'S WAR CREDIT.

FISCAL SYSTEM TO BE REFORMED.

PETROGRAD, October 24th.

An Ukase authorises a credit for operations abroad amounting to £250,000,000 sterling.

The Minister of Finance foreshadows a reformation of the whole of the fiscal system on the basis of an income tax, with a tax on textiles and State monopolies of tea, sugar and matches.

The State monopoly of tea which is projected is estimated to yield 100,000,000 roubles annually.

AMERICAN OVERSEAS TRUST.

WASHINGTON, October 25th.

Mr. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, has announced the formation of an American Trust Company similar in organisation to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which will handle American products for abroad with the assurance that they will not reach belligerents.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS STORMED IN CARSO.

ROME, October 25th.

A *communiqué* says that the Italians continued their successful offensive, occupying a village and heights above the Ledro Valley, storming two redoubts in Upper Cordevole, completing the seizure of the south-eastern slopes of Modli, in Montenegro, and capturing trenches near Gorizia.

There was fierce fighting in Carso, where important positions were stormed by both sides several times, but the Italians in the evening held the ground gained on the Left Wing and in the Centre.

Over 1,000 prisoners were taken along the Isonzo front during the day.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

THE "ANZACS" FAREWELL.

LONDON, October 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at the Dardanelles says that General Birdwood telegraphed to Sir Ian Hamilton on the 17th inst. stating that "the Australian and New Zealand troops greatly regret your departure and send best wishes."

Sir Ian Hamilton replied that he was deeply touched. "To an old soldier like myself no honour equals the goodwill of the Anzac heroes."

According to the *Lancet*, the fact that cholera is raging in Eastern Europe need cause little apprehension as to the spread of the disease westward, since the ports through which it might reach us are closed owing to the war.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEXT BANK HOLIDAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

HONGKONG, October 25th.

Sir,—The announcement that Wednesday the 10th November has been gazetted as a general holiday in substitution for Monday the 8th will be read by many of your readers with a sense of deep regret, considering that "a day off" in the middle of a week will not allow of much time for enjoyment, which is the purpose of a holiday. I am certain that if the members of the mercantile community were asked, the majority, if not all, would vote for a holiday on the 8th in preference to one on the 10th.

A holiday preceded by Saturday and Sunday means to most of us, poor hard-working men, 2 to 2½ days' leave, which will permit of flying visits to some neighbouring port or extended outing with sufficient time to return to work. As it is, we have been robbed of this pleasure.

It appears that the coronation of the Emperor of Japan on the 10th proximo is responsible for the alteration of our next holiday; if so, I must confess I do not see where we come in, being so distant from the empire where the festival is to take place.

In conclusion, may I appeal to the public, who know our holidays are few and far between, to support my humble suggestion to the Authorities that our holiday on the 8th November be not changed?—Yours faithfully,

CONCIE DE RATION.

ALLEGED WILFUL PERJURY.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL OPENS.

The trial opened at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.) and a jury of the case in which three Chinese of the merchant class, named Hung Hon Chi, Hung Sun Yu, and Hung Hing Yin were charged with committing wilful perjury. The case against the first-named was proceeded with first.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by the Crown Solicitor and by Mr. W. E. L. Shenon) appeared for the Crown, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada) were for the defence.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. A. Stevenson, A. Edward, H. Seth, H. I. Jones, D. Runjahn, O. I. Chunnett, and E. M. Sadick.

Mr. Potter explained that in 1912 two of the defendants and the present complainant (Leung Tsz Ching) were partners in the Ying Chiu Wo Hing Ki firm, which carried on business at No. 80, Bonham Strand. There were also a number of other partners. About July or August in the same year, another firm, the Wing Cheong Sing, came into existence. The three men already mentioned were partners and Hung Sun Yu was also partner of the concern. In that firm the first prisoner had a share of \$2,000 in his own name, the second man had a share of \$3,000 in a *tong* name, and the complainant also \$3,000 in his own name. The business of this concern was carried on the same floor as the other firm, the same counter and safe were used, and there were common partners and a common accountant. The relationship between the two firms was therefore very close. As a result of a dispute between the partners, Leung Tsz Ching brought action against the other two men mentioned (the first two defendants) suing them for his share of the profits on the firm's working. Then criminal proceedings were instituted against the present complainant; he was arrested, and taken before the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell) and charged with the embezzlement of \$1,500 belonging to the Wing Cheong Sing firm.

The third prisoner swore information that he was partner in the firm, and it was on the information given by him that Leung Tsz Ching was arrested. The case was dismissed at the Magistrate, and Leung Tsz Ching was now charging this man and the other two with perjury. Mr. Potter suggested that the prosecution of his client at the Magistrate was in order to endeavour to "squeeze" him out of the civil proceedings. It was a case where a number of men, being sued, said to themselves: "This fellow has brought this action; we will bring him into the Police Court, and he won't like to face the music." However, the man did face the music, and he was discharged. As regards the first prisoner, he gave certain evidence before Mr. Lindell, and support of the criminal charge, and it was in respect of that evidence that he was arrested.

The hearing was adjourned.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory:—

October 24th, 8.45 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon S.W. of Manila moving W. or N.W.

October 24th, 5.30 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon W. of Manila, more than 100 miles distant morning W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon S.W. of Guam moving W.N.W.

October 25th, 11 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon W. of Guam moving W.N.W.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. BELCHER'S.

There will be a practice match between the Hongkong F.C. and Belcher's on the Club ground to-morrow (Wednesday), commencing at 5 p.m. sharp. The following have been selected to play for the Club:—R. S. Swan, P. B. Gardner and F. W. Black; R. Edwards, T. R. Chasels, and M. L. Raiton; N. V. Croucher, H. McE. McTavish, P. Tod, W. V. Poinell, and J. Rodger.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF CALL FOR SOUTH AMERICAN LINES.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha having obtained official sanction from the Government for its South American liners to call at San Francisco, both on the outward and homeward voyages, says the *Japan Gazette*, telegraphically instructed the *Yokohama*, which left Yokohama on the 24th ult. to call at San Francisco.

The *Seiyunmaru*, now in Yokohama, and scheduled to leave for South America on the 24th proximo, will also call at San Francisco.

SHANGHAI ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE OBSERVANCE OF ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

At the annual meeting of members of the Shanghai St. Andrew's Society last week the Chairman (Dr. H. C. Patrick, who presided in the absence of Sir Everard Fraser), when referring to the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, pointed out that a sub-committee had been appointed, whose report had been considered by the general committee, but they had not been able to come forward with any suggestion. Their opinion, however, was that it was not desirable to celebrate the day with any hilarity. The country had a heavy task before it, but they all felt that they had nothing to despair of. They could all look with confidence both to the men who were in the firing line and to those who were guiding the policy by which the nation was facing the enemy. "It was their duty to do what they could to keep their own spirits up and to do what was possible to encourage those who were at home. If they could do it in any way and associate their Patron Saint they would do so, but they thought it was better not to have any outward celebration of the day. A concert could probably be arranged at a later date."

Mr. Duncan McNeil said that St. Andrew's Day was a day which brought Scotsmen out here together, and a day which also brought them and members of other nations together. He did not think, and there were others who shared the opinion, that this was the time for any kind of celebration. The only way they could celebrate was as they did last year, by giving to some fund which would help the cause which they all had at heart. The response last year was splendid, but he thought it ought to be better this year, and at least \$5,000. He proposed that this year St. Andrew's Day be marked, not by any celebration, but by the contribution on the part of individual members of the Society to the funds of the Scottish Red Cross Society.

Mr. J. Cochrane seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Dowie suggested that circulars be sent to all the members asking them to contribute not less than \$10, and that the subscriptions be sent in before 23rd November, so that the result could be announced on St. Andrew's Day.

The Chairman said the suggestion would be acted upon.

Dr. Patrick explained the work being done by the Red Cross Society, and a hearty vote of thanks having been passed to him, the meeting terminated.

KAISER DEMANDS REVERENCE!

ECOTISTICAL ADDRESS TO A NEWLY APPOINTED ARCHBISHOP.

A Berlin telegram states that after the ceremony of the swearing-in of the recently appointed Archbishop of Gnesen, Doctor Edmund Dalbor, at the German Main Headquarters, the Kaiser made a speech in which he said:—

"A heavy task is awaiting you, which, owing to the special conditions in your diocese, and especially in present circumstances, demands prudence and loyalty more than the ordinary sense."

"If, after the too sudden departure of Archbishop Likowski I have approved your being called to the Archbishopric of Gnesen, this has been done with the desire that you, as a good shepherd, will foster and support among the souls entrusted to you and among the clergy a spirit of reverence and loyalty towards me and my house, a respect for the laws of countries, the obedience due to authorities, and harmony among the German and Polish inhabitants of your diocese; and especially that you will work for the reconciliation of existing differences."

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE
1916.FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO
CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLE-
MENTS, MALAY STATES,
NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compilers invite the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantage of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to cooperate with them by returning promptly the forms sent out for revision, and by furnishing, also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

Those advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so, if possible, not later than the end of this month.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated.

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

CHINA.

Peking.	Szechwan.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Peitshing.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chingwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kewkiang.	Samsui.
Antung.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Manchurian.	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade C'tres.	Shansi.	Wuchow.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchauwan.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pekihou.
Port Arthur.	Hongchow.	Hoihow.
Chofoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Wohaiwei.	Wenchow.	Mingto.
Tsinanfu.	Santa.	Hokow.
Mundoo.	Poochow.	Semo.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tongyueh.
Suntow.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Oosaka.	Keelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Thinsan.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok.	Nicolajevsk.
Chosen.	
Seoul.	Wonsan.
Chempulpo.	Fusan.
Kusan.	Pingyang.
	Songchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

Manoi.	Andam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Camboage.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
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BORNEO.

Sarawak.	Labuan.
Brunei.	British North Borneo.
Bangkok.	

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Tringganu.	Perlis.
Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.		

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

East Coast of Sumatra.

British.	Japanese.	United States.
French.	Siamese.	Italian.

OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

The

ALPHABETICAL LIST of RESIDENTS of the last half century in the Far East contains the names of over

30,000 FOREIGNERS,

arranged, with the initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE MAPS AND PLANS.

of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, though condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.

W. & A. J. Napier & Co.
The same to-day as in 1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**ITCHING PIMPLES
SPREAD OVER HEAD**

Scalp in One Mass. Hair Threatened to Fall Away. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In Two Weeks Head Regained Former Aspect.

69, Bromley St., Pittsboro, Sheffield, Eng.

"The trouble began by an itching in the scalp from which I could not keep my fingers. Steadily my scalp developed into one mass of itching watery pimples and my hair threatened to fall away. The itching pimples contained a watery matter which spread the disease all over my head when I touched it. I kept my head well washed and clean but this seemed to do no good.

"The disease must have been about seven weeks old when I came across the Cuticura advertisement in the paper. I therefore sent straight away for a sample of each and following the directions enclosed I washed the head with the Cuticura Soap, thoroughly dried it and applied Cuticura Ointment. In a few days my head underwent a complete change, the pimples dried and fell off in scales, the hair remained firm and in about two weeks' time my head regained its former aspect thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Lawrence Pettiford, Jan. 21, 1914.

Children delight in Cuticura Soap baths, and when assisted by Cuticura Ointment they mean skin health in infancy and childhood, and freedom from the majority of cases, from skin and scalp affections in after life. In purity and fragrance Cuticura Soap and Ointment satisfy the most discriminating.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
cure the worst cough

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for Constipation. Thousands of Letters of Praise have been received from all parts of the world. It is the only medicine that can be taken at any time, in any position, and without the least inconvenience. It is the only medicine that can be taken at any time, in any position, and without the least inconvenience.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 9.35 a.m.—Red South Coast and Drum hoisted.

On the 25th at 11.45 a.m.—Pressure has again increased over Japan the anti-cyclone being now central over Hokkaido. The barometer is falling over the east and south coast of China, Formosa and Annam; it has risen quickly in Manila.

The typhoon was situated at about 100 miles to the east of the Macao Bank at 6 a.m. this morning. It is moving north-westward, and threatens the coast in close proximity to the Colony.

Strong N. to E. winds and cyclonic gales may be expected over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day. 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Bongkook & Neighbourhood	The same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Loochoo.	No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan.	No. 1.

* N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; probably increasing to a gale during the next 24 hours fair at first, cloudy, equally and rainy later.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	7 a.	29.24	—	—	NW	1	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.24	—	—	NW	1	—
Hakodate	—	29.23	—	—	NW	1	—
Pokou	—	29.22	—	—	NW	1	—
Sooti	—	29.21	—	—	NW	1	—
Nagasaki	—	29.20	—	—	NW	1	—
Yokohama	—	29.19	—	—	NW	1	—
Osaka	—	29.18	—	—	NW	1	—
Kobe	—	29.17	—	—	NW	1	—
Shimonoseki	—	29.16	—	—	NW	1	—
Manila	—	29.15	—	—	NW	1	—
Yokohama	—	29.14	—	—	NW	1	—
Osaka	—	29.13	—	—	NW	1	—
Kobe	—	29.12	—	—	NW	1	—
Shimonoseki	—	29.11	—	—	NW	1	—
Manila	—	29.10	—	—	NW	1	—
Yokohama	—	29.09	—	—	NW	1	—
Osaka	—	29.08	—	—	NW	1	—
Kobe	—	29.07	—	—	NW	1	—
Shimonoseki	—	29.06	—	—	NW	1	—
Manila	—	29.05	—	—	NW	1	—
Yokohama	—	29.04	—	—	NW	1	—
Osaka	—	29.03	—	—	NW	1	—
Kobe	—	29.02	—	—	NW	1	—
Shimonoseki	—	29.01	—	—	NW	1	—
Manila	—	29.00	—	—	NW	1	—

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Previous Day	Day	At 2 p.m.	At 6 a.m.	At 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.51	29.77	29.71	29.71
Temperature	82	77	85	85
Humidity	68	18	55	55
Wind Direction	ESE	—	NNE	—
Force	2	0	3	3
Weather	o	of	b	b
Rain	—	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 24th... 82
Lowest open air Temperature on 24th... 77

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 26th to October 1st November.

Day or Week	Day or Week	H.K. Mean Time	Height	H.K. Mean Time	Height
Tues.	26	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	27	9 58	4 8	5 16	1 8
Thurs.	28	10 22	7 5	5 11	4 0
Fri.	29	10 54	7 5	5 11	4 2
Satur.	30	11 37	7 1	5 11	4 2
Sund.	31	12 05	6 7	5 11	4 2
Mon.	1	1 15	6 4	5 11	4 2

TURNING POINT OF THE WAR.

FAILURE OF GERMAN PLANS.

The Military Correspondent to the Evening Standard writes:—

Some correspondents continue to suggest that the Germans propose to move on to Petrograd or to Kiev or to both. Considering all the difficulties of the country, the arrival of the autumn rains, the improvement in the winter snows, the German battle front and its bases, and the increasing exhaustion of the Austro-German armies, it becomes less and less likely that the Germans can propose, still less proceed, with such grandiose plans.

Indeed, as long as both their flanks remain in the air, it will not be possible for them to so much as secure the railway line Dvinsk-Luniniec-Rovno. The autumn rains, which have already arrived, will soon make it very difficult, if not impossible, to move heavy artillery about until the frosts of December make the ground hard enough for the passage of heavy vehicles. Thus the Russians have three months in which to prepare for a renewed offensive.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

The bombardment of the German lines has now continued for three weeks, which must have constituted a time of intense suspense for the German Headquarters Staff. Let us consider the situation from their point of view. The Germans have less than two million men to hold a front of nearly 500 miles. The Allies have superior numbers, and are therefore able to hold their front with a portion of their force, and concentrate the other portion against any sector of the German line they may select for attack.

If the reader will draw to scale on a piece of paper lines representing 150 miles from Nieuport in the north of near Noyon in the south, 150 miles east from near Noyon to Verdun, 100 miles south-east from Verdun to Mont Donon, 80 miles south from the Donon to the Swiss frontier, he will have a very fair diagram of the battle front in the west. He will see that the front may be considered in two sections. From Nieuport to Verdun it forms a re-entrant for the Allies, while from Noyon to Belfort it forms a salient.

If the Allies elect to make their main effort from their re-entrant, they should strike from the extreme end of one face of the re-entrant in order to break through on to the communications of the German forces within that re-entrant.

To strike from the Nieuport end would be to carry the horrors of war across the friendly territory of Belgium and to risk being pushed across the frontier into Holland. Wherefore the Verdun end is the more likely point of attack. Again, if the Allies elect to make their main effort from their salient, they should strike from the apex of that salient—that is, from the neighbourhood of Verdun, with the object of breaking the German line and of cutting off all the German troops now posted west of the line Verdun-Maastricht.

The Germans, therefore, believe that, whether General Joffre designs to operate against the salient presented by the German line west and north of Verdun or against the German re-entrant east and south of that place, Verdun is as likely to form the pivot of a great advance as it formed the pivot of the great retreat which Joffre effected thirteen months ago.

I conclude that this is the German view of the situation, because they have made their chief local offensive in the neighbourhood of Verdun. These local offensives have been described as a German attempt to assume a general offensive in the west, but I believe that these offensives have no other object than to induce Joffre to reveal what force he has in the Verdun salient.

We must not, however, assume that the Germans have correctly divined Joffre's intentions. He might equally well strike from the northern extremity of his line, where the British and Belgians are found, or from the southern extremity.

We may all hold what opinion we choose on the subject but neither would the Censor permit full discussion of these points, nor can we be in anything like as good a position to judge as the enemy himself.

All we need say is that we are quite able to direct a force against any section we may select in the German line, and that demonstrations in other directions should so confuse the enemy that we should have a fair prospect of falling upon him with a superiority of numbers. We may strike now or wait till the disparity of numbers has become more pronounced in our favour.

AGE OF FRIGHTFULNESS.

The Germans do not favour youth when it comes to the higher commands of the Army (writes a correspondent in the Chronicle). Von Gallwitz is the only general who is less than sixty-five years, and most of them are considerably more. The famous von Hindenburg is 68. Von Mackensen is 68, von Kluck, who played the leading part in the advance on Paris a year ago, is 69; von der Goltz is 72. Von Haesler, still on active service, is 61. He is the oldest, but Count Zeppelin, who is reported to have directed the aerial raid on the London district last week, is 77. Von Hausen and von Bulow are verging on 70, von Woyrsch is 68, and von Lipitz, the director of nautical frightfulness, is 66.

The relaxation of Government pressure on the manufacture of heavy motors will enable the midland counties to remedy the motor-omnibus shortage which for months past has caused so much inconvenience and delay, says a London paper.

LAST MINUTES IN A SUNKEN GERMAN SUBMARINE.

[BY JEAN CONSTANT.]

Do you imagine, Gottlieb, that I am so wanting in common sense that I never thought of that means of escape? As soon as ever I recovered from the shock and realized that the U-23 was sinking, my very first thought was to press the button which released the safety lines. Oh, no, nothing came of it. Probably their d—d torpedo-boat in ramming into us, managed to put the apparatus out of gear. What's to be done? Why, nothing. All that there's left for us to do now is to toss off this delicious champagne, which my cousin Kleist sent me from Reim—and command our noble souls to God. Of course I know very well that, for Gottlieb von Lienthal and for Otto von Shirmack, this slow asphyxiation death in a coffin of steel is not exactly the glorious end of which they dreamed. Never mind. We are giving our lives for our Kaiser and furthering the glory of Germany.

I only ordered the minceuvre to occupy the men's minds. As soon as ever the truth dawns on them it is good I will distribute alcohol among them—lots of alcohol. It would be absurd to give those brutes time to reflect; they would only disturb our last moments on earth by their futile regrets. In a few hours the accumulators will be played out—the lights will be extinguished, we shall be in the darkness—and night.

TORMENTED.

Do be sensible, Gottlieb. We have been tormented off the Selby Islands, there or somewhere about. Well, this very excellent map, published by the English Admiralty, gives a depth of about two hundred feet to these waters. In ordinary times, even in spite of divers and floating docks, we should be lost to a dead certainty. How do you think, then, that any one is going to trouble about us now? Who'll do it? Not the British Navy, I'll wager.

Just so. You are right there. God punish England! If it had not been for England's Navy, ours would have played a glorious rôle. Now that we are talking face to face, friend, I am going to confide something to you—something I never dared tell you before.

You are just like a brother to me. But, with all the spying there is about, who can be sure—even of his own brother? Often a thoughtless word has been quite enough to ruin a career. Well, what I have to tell you is this—for them to give us that general order systematically to destroy everything that floats on the sea, friend or foe, from the tiny, inoffensive fishing smack up to the great ocean liner, for them to give us orders to sink neutrals as well as enemies, makes me think that things are not going too well with Germany.

I know I am right. The same idea has struck both of us. They are nothing but acts of piracy—the word is not too strong. And what in the good of them, except to excite the hatred of the whole world against us, and to tarnish for ever the good name of the Vaterland? You agree with me, don't you?

THE JOY OF KILLING.

I am not for a soldier to discuss the commands of his chief. No; I was never one to evade the orders given by my superiors in command; all the same, there is nothing to prevent my being inwardly disgusted at having to carry out such frightful commands.

Now—yes, I'm almost ashamed to confess it—there was a time I used to delight in the work. I took a sort of satanic pride in being utterly merciless, in outraging the simplest laws of humanity, in killing for nothing—nothing but the mere pleasure of killing. I used to say to myself, "All the ships that sail round these coasts of England—little fishing smacks as well as the great leviathans of the deep—all—of them fly like the wind at the very sight of my periscope, just like a flock of bat-faloes before the tests fly. Their captains tremble as they eagerly scan the horizon through their glasses, their sailors are for ever straining their eyes for any trace of my secret path, their passengers all shiver if any one so much as whispers the word 'submarine.'"

I liked the power I had given me. I'd rise—rise—and like lightning I'd fly along between two waters, and when I heard our men singing on the bridge our "Deutschland über Alles" I'd feel myself some brave hero of the Nibelungen, some cruel king ruling a great sea. And if at times just a little spark of pity managed to glimmer through the blackness of my soul to ease my conscience I'd repeat to myself the famous words of our field-marshal, "Warfare is not a five o'clock tea."

Yes, I'll confess it all. Every bit of my enthusiasm in the work has quite disappeared ever since we sank the great Atlantis.

That's quite true. You never saw anything of it. You were so tired out after your long night-watch, and I had not the heart to awaken you. As for me—as for me. God! how can I ever blot out the memory of it! Oh, it was terrible! If you'd seen that great ship with her hundreds of drowning men and women and children get drawn down under the waves! I can still hear the dismal wailings of the passengers, and the weeping women and children all huddled up together on the bridge—their useless appeals for mercy.

CALL OF THE DEAD.

Then—they are all swept off into the sea, struggling, striving, snatching at anything, anything, anything at all; then being sucked down for ever, dragged down into the whirlpool of the great sinking ship. Then nothing on the sea. O Gottlieb! to escape from that terrible nightmare I gave the order to plunge, and for several hours we remained hidden beneath the sea. When we came up again at last what do you think was the first thing I saw?

The corpse of a woman, almost naked, holding tightly pressed against her breast a little child of two or three years old. Round her neck was one of the lifeboats of the Atlantis. And so, at first, I could not understand why that dead woman should be there, for we were miles away from the scene of the catastrophe. Then I noticed that her glorious golden hair had become entangled in one of our grappling chains, so we had pulled her down with us. In spite of her long stay beneath the water she was not at all disfigured. Her features were of the Anglo-Saxon type of beauty. But one thing I can never forget—the expression in the eyes. I swear to you that they seemed to be alive.

There was despair in them, and scorn, and anger. They looked into mine with a terrible stare; they seemed to menace me with an undying vengeance. I remember thinking at the time that the eyes of the Medusa must have been like that! Hans was very deeply impressed, and he gently disentangled the floating hair from the chains, and the two bodies floated away. I know you'll laugh at me when I tell you, but just at that moment I distinctly heard a voice cry out, "Assassin!" Trembling all over, I went downstairs and to steady my nerves I drank off at one gulp a whole bottle of champagne.

Quite right, Gottlieb. There is really nothing supernatural at all in it. All the same, you'll never convince me that that fair drowned woman did not bring us bad luck.

Gottlieb! I have just been having a last look at our men. They are all huddled up together—inanimate—at the other side of the partition. They have been trying to break it down.

Yes, indeed, our turn next. We are just coming to the end of the last tube of compressed air. The oxygen will certainly give out before the light does.

I know. I, too, feel it's getting very difficult to breathe. It's awful, isn't it, to be young, so full of life and health and strength, and to have to—stay down here—with our arms crossed—and wait for death. Gottlieb! I'm afraid to die.

Oh, Gottlieb! They are there. Don't you understand—they are all there watching us. They are waiting for us. Who's watching? Who's waiting? You ask that? Why, those that we murdered, all those innocent victims of our shells and our torpedoes. Those poor sailors in their frail little fishing-boats up in the North Sea; those French sailors in the *Esprit de Dieu*, the Danish ones in the *Elaine*, the Dutch ones in the *Batavia*, the Norwegian ones in the *Bergen*, the fifteen hundred drowned souls in the Atlantis.

REMEMBER.

Do you remember the *Swan*, Gottlieb—the little boat we sank off Grimsby? You remember, they had only two tiny lifeboats, mere tubs, in which to save twenty-two men. The sea was rough, Gottlieb, that morning. The captain, an old man, had his four sons on board with him. They all clasped their hands—they stretched them out to us, they entreated us to save them. Don't you remember, Gottlieb—we laughed; we insulted the old man and told him to address his prayers to the English Admiralty. Then, don't you remember how clumsy we were, Gottlieb—somehow we upset those two little lifeboats, and we all laughed!

The horror of it! The old man! I see him! He's here! He's mocking us in the shadows with the others. They are all dancing in a row and holding one another's hands. The women and the little children are in the front. I recognize the one who leads the infernal dance. It is the drowned woman of the other day, the one with a look of Medusa in her eyes.

See, Gottlieb, she is making signs to them. She knows we cannot escape! Her eyes are wild like balls of fire; the locks of her golden hair are floating on the waves,

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,686, T. Hori, 22nd October—Shanghai 22nd October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
CHENAN, British str., 1,354, Meathrel, 24th October—Shanghai 21st October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHORT MARU, Japanese str., 935, S. Orit, 25th October—Port Paravel 21st October, Cement—Stout & Co.
DAIROKU MARU, Japanese str., 2,995, T. Itani, 23rd October—Mike 18th October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
DEMODOGES, British str., 4,209, A. E. Dodd, 25th October—Shanghai 22nd October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
HOPSANG, British str., 1,359, C. A. Robertson, 25th October—Sourabaya 14th October, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KUEICHO, British str., from Canton, 25th October—London 24th October, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
SOSHI MARU, Jap. str., from Canton, 25th October—London 24th October, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
TOSHI MARU, Jap. str., 1,456, J. F. Vigge, 25th October—Fuechow 23rd October, Kerosene—Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
WIMBLEDON, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HONOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
October 25th.
TAKSANG, British str., for Hoihow.
DAISI MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

October 25th.
CHENAN, British str., for Canton.
KWANGLO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
YUSANG, British str., for Canton.
YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Chenan, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton and two children, Mr. W. Herlemann.
Per Nellore, for Hongkong, from Bombay, Mr. L. N. Noronha; from London, Rev. Mr. W. Parker, Mr. E. J. Ainslie, Mr. H. Dinneen, Mr. A. Hamilton, Mr. J. W. Carbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett; from Penang, Mr. and Mrs. B. Knight and child, Mr. C. G. Jeavons; from Singapore, Major Edge, Miss V. Sealan, Mr. J. Conner, Mr. Nienvenhage, Mr. and Mrs. Carvalho, Master Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. Molloy and child, Mr. G. Riach, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. Aitken, Dr. Kemble, and Miss Leydia, Mr. Rogers, Mr. L. Pirie, Mr. S. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Archdeacon, and Mr. Borger.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.
The str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver on Sunday, October 17th, p.m., and is due to arrive at Hongkong about Friday, November 12th.
AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The str. *Chungking* left Sydney for Hongkong via usual Australian ports, Zambounga and Manila on 13th instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about 7th November.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The silk despatched hence per the s.s. *Tenyo Maru* on the 14th September was delivered in New York on the 16th inst.
The str. *Japan* left Calcutta on the 20th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 5th November.

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG
FOR
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY
On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mint to the Free Coinage of Silver
FROM 1893 TO 1909;
ALSO
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (FROM 1909), and other Useful Information.
Price: \$1 Cash.
On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Representatives.
FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, 5s. per annum. Postage 2s. to any part of the world.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington, E.N.B.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 6th Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th Nov.
CITY OF BOMBAY	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 30th Nov.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Irisawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst., at Noon.
MAHSEID, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CORDELLIER	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 1st Nov., at 6 P.M.
GENOA & LONDON	CARLETONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Nov.
GENOA	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 30th inst.
VICTORIA, S.C. & SINGAPORE VIA KUEICHO	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA, S.C. & SINGAPORE VIA KUEICHO	HAWAI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 16th Nov., at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	SANT BEDE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 26th inst.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	MEXICO CITY	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About End of Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Nov., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Nov., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	INVERIO	Brit. str.	—	A. Wallace	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th Nov.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	SEIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th Nov., at Noon.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 3rd Nov.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 3rd Nov., at 11 A.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	TRACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHITTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. C. Gambrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th Nov.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Nov., at 10 A.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	TIKINI	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	To-day.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	KUEICHO	Brit. str.	—	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	YUSANG	Brit. str.	—	Campbell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	—	E. E. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHUYANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Homewood	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at D'light
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	TYMANOR	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 28th inst.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	FOLYNES	Brit. str.	—	H. Nomura	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 2nd Nov.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	RANGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Nov., at 10 A.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	KANO MARU	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 6th Nov.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	C. P. Sedden	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th Nov.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at Noon.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	JOSEPH MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Saito	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIR & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIR & Co.	On 29th inst., at 1 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	HAICHO	Brit. str.	—	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIR & Co.	On 2nd Nov., at 2 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	HAICHO	Brit. str.	—	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mesny	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Nov., at 4 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th Nov., at 8 P.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	T. Wakasawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	Holman	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	Gilroy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 28th inst.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	T. Koudai	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	Mathews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at D'light
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
AUSLAND, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	CHENGYI	Brit. str.	—	Speed	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED FAILINGS: H. M. HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Tuesday, 26th Oct., Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"KANGSANG"	Wednesday, 27th Oct., D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW NINGPO	"CHOISANG"	Wednesday, 27th Oct., D'light.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday, 29th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"YUEHSANG"	Saturday, 30th Oct., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 6th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LONGSANG"	Saturday, 6th Nov., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOHSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUTSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cheloo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
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For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS.

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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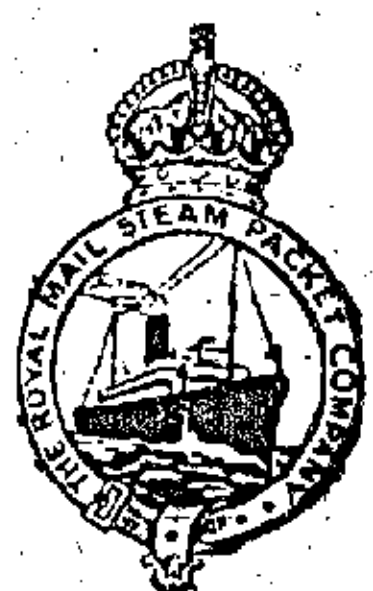
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

GENOA & LONDON ... "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... On 5th November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

For VANCOUVER and SEATTLE ... "MEXICO CITY" ... About end of Nov.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Ex. 10

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

[24]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG 3rd November. Connecting with "GUJARAT" From COLOMBO 18th November.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 26th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

211

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 30th Nov.

LONDON & HULL ... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

OR TE REISS & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

GENERAL AGENTS.

1051

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA"
Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N.E., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 5th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MARIANA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISAR-I-HIND," due in London about the 18th Dec., 1915. Passes will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS VIA PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

For NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

S.S. "SAINT BEDE,"

It is intended to despatch the above steamer via Panama Canal, but Owners reserve the right of proceeding via any other route and all liberties as per Bill of Lading.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1915.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"INVERIO."

Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched on above on WEDNESDAY 17th November.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA ONLY.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE."

Captain R. Webster, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 30th Nov., 1915.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong 4th October, 1915. [1051]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"ST. BEDE."

Captain J. Fortay, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 25th Oct., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

